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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Japan Is Told to Withdraw

League Assembly Acts as Unit

Nations Denounce Invasion

World Awaits the Next Moves

Heart of History for a Week

THE League of Nations Assembly brings moral force to bear upon the conflict at Shanghai. Its unanimous resolution calls for actual cessation of hostilities, stabilization of an armistice, and asks neutral powers to regulate the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. Delegates Sato and Matsudairo are contradicted in their statements and hear the bitterest arraignment of Japan for the invasion and occupation of Chinese soil from delegates of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Mexico, and Colombia—the smaller powers voicing what the larger powers hesitate to express. What is regarded as the first actual show of force toward Japan is made and the result cheers leaders who are endeavoring to save both the Far Eastern situation and the League—Japan appears to yield.

With Japanese forces continuing to land at Shanghai and elsewhere and desultory fighting continuing, the major battling has ceased. Swift developments will indicate whether Japan will actually heed the League and withdraw or fulfill China's fear of attempting wide seizure of territory.

The nations, in alphabetical canvass, disclose the following heart of history for the week:

BRITAIN begins its economic régime under tariffs, cuts its arms budget £5,379,000 under last year, sees its steel makers plan international cooperation, its flour makers arrange retirement pensions for workers, its hoarders pour out gold souvenirs and gold heirlooms in response to the high price of the metal, and prepares to celebrate on March 22 the anniversary of Samuel Alfred Varley, inventor of the dynamo.

CANADA hears W. L. Mackenzie King charge slowness of economic recovery to the policies of Premier Bennett, hears Winston Churchill predict benefits to flow from the British Dominion trade plans, sees its building contracts reach $14,802,000 in February, and a rush by airplanes for the new radium fields at Great Bear Lake.

CHINA hears Communist leaders boast of large additions to their party, they having sown the seeds of rebellion in the fertile ground for which they are always looking—a people depressed by a sense of injustice.

COLOMBIA sets South America a hard times example by letting contracts for the improvement of Cartagena harbor for both ocean-going and river steamers.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, with a former professor as its President, increases its schools appropriations, when neighboring countries are making reductions, and finds thousands of adults are attending its classes in English language.

DENMARK uses its first 1000-horsepower Diesel locomotive with a fuel cost of less than 1 cent a mile. High power and low cost are expected to change the State Railway from a liability to an asset.

FINLAND sees the Lapuan-Fascists rise up, seize several towns and delay a threatened march on Helsingfors, which President Svinhufud defends with the state military forces, although yielding to the extent of making one demanded change in his Cabinet.

FRANCE sees the reorganized Government take hold of affairs and approves Premier Tardieu's proposal for the formation of an economic league with preferential tariffs for each other by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Roumania, and possibly Poland.

GERMANY protests France's proposal of a Danubian league as a plan for its isolation, rings with the campaigning of Adolf Hitler, who is one of five candidates for the Presidency, and sees Chancellor Bruening and other government leaders prepare to take the stump for President von Hindenburg's reëlection.

GREECE sees its women vote lightly in their first town election, but realizes that a non-voting habit of 3000 years cannot be overcome in a day.

HAWAII spends $2,000,000 to increase employment and to improve highways on which the motorist gets more miles of beauty to the gallon than almost anywhere else in the world.

HUNGARY voices suspicion of the Danubian league plan, and sees Regent Horthy prorogue Parliament for one month, putting state affairs in the hands of a committee of 30.

ITALY negotiates trade agreements with France and Germany, excavates the Senate chamber in the Capitolene area where Cicero denounced Catiline, and sees Siena restore the medieval names to its streets.

MEXICO sees Brig.-Gen. Miguel S. Gonzales appointed Minister of the Navy—and hopes he won't thoughtlessly order his new seagoing fighters to fall in.

PALESTINE celebrates its annual "New Year of the trees," school children doing systematic planting to bring back the forest beauty of a land that once rejoiced in its stately groves.

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Ottawa House Votes Service Salary Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, March 5

THE resolution calling for a 10 per cent reduction in the salaries of the public services was passed by the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 83 to 28.

The Liberals objected to the cut not being graded so as to bear more lightly on small salaries, and thought that judges and army and navy officers should not have been exempted.

Geneva Offers Its Own Type Of Hospitality

Welcomes Celebrities but Accepts Them Without Undue Curiosity

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Geneva is a unique city. Of course, all cities are unique—each has its peculiar flavor. But the uniqueness of Geneva is unique. Tautology has its uses, and any repetition which serves to bring out more emphatically the uniqueness of Geneva is not superfluous.

It has more geographical connection with France than with Switzerland and yet it is intensely Swiss. Cut off from its own country by the lake, it is found to take its walks abroad and to do its marketing in foreign territory; and its right to regard this foreign territory, for purposes of promenades and purchases, as its own, was left unchallenged for more than a century—until at last the French announced their intention of making their customs frontier coincide with their territorial frontier, and thus began a long controversy that is still pending before the World Court.

It is curious, too, in having given France at least one of its great writers, and of having become the theater of one of France's great theologians. The Swiss writer is peculiarly French; the French theologian is peculiarly Swiss. There has been this constant interchange of French and Swiss influences, yet Geneva remains completely un-French. Even its current language is French with a difference; it contains expressions never heard in France, and many of its citizens have an accent that is strangely un-French.

Diversity of Characteristics

Nor do its citizens as a whole lay claim to French affinities. I find myself, in the restaurants and in the shops, separating the waiters and servers of German descent and connections from those of Italian descent and connections, and from those of French descent and connections. They would, however, be offended at the suggestion that they are German or Italian or French—they are Swiss. They are Swiss from cantons where German is spoken, and Italian is spoken, and where Romande is spoken.

Switzerland is only a tiny country but it is, in a certain sense, the superstate. It is a blend of nations which have become one and different. Even before the League of Nations took up its abode at Geneva, Geneva and, indeed, Switzerland generally, was a league of nations.

One could imagine Europe as a large-scale Switzerland, with its British cantons and its German cantons and its Russian cantons, all of them ceasing to be specifically British, German, or Russian, and becoming European. Each part of Switzerland maintains its independence, yet the parts make a whole.

Guests Feel at Home

It was some years since I had been in Geneva, and I kept my eyes open for changes brought about by the establishment of the League of Nations. There are naturally material changes, but Geneva itself does not seem to have changed. It continues its life, aware of its new inhabitants and the influx of visitors, and anxious to do everything that is possible to add to their comfort. Yet it goes its way as though League delegates did not disturb it. It pursues its occupations. It is too polite to notice the strangers in its midst. It accepts those strangers without remark, as though they had always belonged to it.

Years ago when the League was founded I was in Geneva, and Geneva was then somewhat excited. But today it has overcome its first effusiveness, and, having made proper provision for its guests at the Disarmament Conference, it leaves them to their own devices, and attends to its own enterprises.

Perhaps this is because celebrities are so common, but I prefer to think it is because the Genevois are so polite. Nowhere else does fame rest so lightly on a man's shoulders; nowhere else does it impose so few fetters.

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NEW TAX BILL NEARLY READY TO GO TO HOUSE

Completed by Committee Save Few Minor Items of Excise Features

WASHINGTON, March 5 — The nation's new tax bill, designed to balance the budget and provide the corner stone for prosperity's return, was completed and accepted by the House Ways and Means Committee today with the exception of a few minor excise tax features.

Meanwhile determined opposition to its major feature, a 2¼ per cent general manufacturers' sales tax, was threatened by the progressive element in the House, who consider it an unfair levy. They hold it falls on the mass of the people rather than on the class best able to bear it.

Overcoming of this opposition appeared to depend on whether the American oil bloc, numbering about 40 mid-western members, is satisfied by the oil features of the bill. With their support the committee feels it can secure passage for the bill in toto.

A tax of one cent a gallon on petroleum imports was rumored to have been incorporated in the measure today for the specific purpose of winning the support of the powerful oil bloc.

The committee was working hard against time today hoping to complete the bill so that it might be reported tonight and debate in the House begin first thing Monday. It is expected nearly a week will be required before a final vote can be obtained.

Assistance to the Treasury in refinancing government bonds is the major reason for extreme haste at this time. It is felt that if the determination of the House to balance the budget is made known to the country it will strengthen the market for government securities and make it possible for the Treasury to save money on some refinancing operations pending in the near future.

Exact provisions of the bill were kept a closely guarded secret today, every care being taken to prevent premature leakage of information which might occasion undue alarm to specific interests.

However, Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman, declared that as it now stands it provides for raising all the needed revenue to put the nation's finances on a sound basis with the exception of approximately $100,000,000 still to be determined upon under the heading of excise taxes.

Another Outbreak Of Fascist Group Occurs in Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 5—The Lapuan trouble which appeared to be subsiding blazed up again yesterday when a disturbance took place at Jyvaskyla.

Demonstrators took control of the telephone and telegraph services and a short stretch of railway. Order was restored before night. Meanwhile four men from Lapuan headquarters at Maentsaela arrived here for a parley with President Svinhufud.

He, however, merely referred them to his radio proclamation of Wednesday in which amnesty was offered to all who returned home immediately. The examination of vehicles and trains entering and leaving the capital continues. All is calm here.

Senate Gets Bill Helping Children

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—Congress will soon pass on the long-waited reform of turning back to the states jurisdiction over juvenile offenders. A bill carrying out President Hoover's recent recommendations to this effect has been introduced by Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania. Speedy passage is expected.

Child offenders, the Wickersham Commission reported, last July, are brought into federal courts, although juvenile delinquency is unknown in the federal penal code, and they are dealt with as adult criminals though their crimes are frequently nothing more than running away across a state boundary, or driving a car not their own over a boundary, and the like.

"It is desirable from every point of view" the report said, "that the Federal Government be empowered to withdraw from the prosecution of juveniles where such withdrawal will be in the public interest, and to leave the treatment of their cases to the juvenile courts or other welfare agencies of their own states."

Stargazing Becomes Popular Mexican Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's citizenry, especially that of the capital city, likes to look at the stars.

Thousands have flocked to the national observatory in Tacubaya, Mexico City suburb, since it was thrown open to the public each week. Located 7500 feet above sea level, the atmospheric conditions are such that excellent views of the heavens are possible on nearly every night, except during the summer rainy season. The director and his assistants are present to explain the constellations.

Public Interest Said to Form Basis for Better Government

Congressmen Support Plan of United States Society to Distribute Data on Current Affairs to Schools —Teaching of Subject Also Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—If the American people want better government they must take more interest in public affairs, members of Congress have advised the United States Society in commenting upon the plan of that organization to distribute data on current affairs in schools, colleges, and adult groups, as a stimulus to greater interest in government.

Some of the letters declare frankly that "the greatest menace to our nation exists in lack of knowledge on the part of the public generally about public questions and governmental affairs."

The society is nonpartisan and its board of advisers consists of Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. John Grier Hibben and Mr. Newton D. Baker. It proposes to aid in developing informed leaders among the youth of the nation. Ten advisory councils selected from educational, fraternal, professional and civic groups are being formed to insure the effective distribution of the current materials. The movement is to be supported by membership organizations in every state and is to be directed by 32 trustees selected every year from the men and women at the head of the state organizations established by the society.

Many of the scores of letters received show that the feeling exists in Congress that the stimulation of the people's interest in their government and the improvement of teaching government in schools and colleges are regarded as of equal importance.

"I have felt for a long time," wrote Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine, "that perhaps the greatest dangers to democracy lay in the lack of interest and of knowledge of the people in their government, and in the unhappy methods of teaching government in the schools. Hence I gladly support any method which would tend to improve both the attitudes of the people towards the government and improve the teaching of government in our schools and colleges."

A similar view was expressed by Representative Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida.

"I believe," she said, "that the fundamental need in our country today is a better understanding on the part of our people of the struc-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

KIDNAPED OHIO BOY FOUND AND ARRESTS MADE

Young DeJute Located in Tunnel of Alleged Gambling Resort

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 5 (AP)—James DeJute Jr., 12-year-old son of a Niles contractor, kidnaped from near his home Wednesday morning, was returned safely to his parents shortly before noon today after officers had found him in a secret tunnel at an alleged gambling resort near Youngstown.

The boy was recovered by a party of officers headed by W. J. Harrison, Mahoning County detective, who acted on a tip he had received. The posse stormed the place and found the lad being held by two men.

The men were seized and taken to the Trumbull County jail at Warren. Their names were withheld by police for the time being. Police said they admitted the kidnaping and said they had led the boy directly to the place where he was found, which had been unoccupied for several weeks.

Suspect Questioned In Continued Search For Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—With a man held for questioning in Hartford and a conference of officials in the office of Gov. A. Harry Moore in Trenton, N. J., there was renewed hope today that the solution of the kidnaping of the infant son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh was at hand.

This is the fourth day since the child was abducted from his crib in the nursery in the Lindbergh home near Princeton, N. J. During this time federal agencies and police of the country have thrown out a nation-wide dragnet for the kidnapers.

Reports from Hartford said that Henry Johnson, a deckhand employed aboard the yacht of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., and long an associate of the late Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, father of Mrs. Lindbergh, had been detained by the police there. He was questioned all last night until 5 o'clock this morning when a recess was had until about noon today. Simultaneously with this arrest a postcard relating to the kidnaping was found in the post office.

Quick on the heels of these developments reports said that Colonel Lindbergh took off in an airplane from a meadow near his home last night for Hartford. This was denied by police stationed at the Lindbergh home, but in many quarters the denial was discounted and interpreted as in line with efforts to withdraw the case as much as possible from the public gaze and thereby facilitate the efforts which are being made to establish contact with the kidnapers.

Kidnapers Convicted

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (AP)—Convicted of kidnaping and holding for ransom E. L. (Zeke) Caress, an Agua Caliente official, three men today faced prison terms of from 10 years to life.

Kidnaping Bill Filed

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—A $50,000 fine and 40 years' imprisonment would be meted out to the kidnaper of any child under 18, under a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Clarence J. McLeod (R.), of Michigan.

Unions Urged to Help

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Officers and members of trade unions in New Jersey and adjoining states were called upon today by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to give every aid possible toward restoring the Lindbergh baby.

TAX PAYMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA UP $16,000,000

Response to Plea for Early Settlement Is General in City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—Tax collections here from Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, the end of the 3 per cent discount period, are estimated at approximately $16,000,000 more than collections for the same period in 1931, according to Mr. Frank J. Willard, assistant receiver of taxes.

So great was the response to the advertised financial need of the city this year, and the added inducement of a saving of 1 per cent more than that usually allowed for early payments, that the original time limit for them had to be lengthened from Feb. 10 to Feb. 29 in order to enable the office of the receiver of taxes to take care of the enormous intake, Mr. Willard said today.

Approximately $3,000,000 remain to be added to the records, having been received on the last day of the 3 per cent time limit, and not as yet recorded. A gain of $12,000,000 over last year's receipts for the reduction period has already been recorded, as the following figures show:

From Jan. 1 to Feb. 29: city tax, 1932, $19,761,250; 1931, $14,135,033. School tax, 1932, $10,467,251; 1931, $6,506,415. Income tax, 1932, $2,279,428; 1931, $1,776,829. School delinquent, 1932, $1,155,160; 1931, $902,110. Water, 1932, $1,994,869; 1931, $350,161.

Those who have paid the taxes include not only large business houses and corporations, Mr. Willard said, but thousands of private citizens as well. This unprecedented response on the part of taxpayers, Mr. Willard feels, will go far toward relieving the financial strain of the city by enabling it to save interest charges on municipal borrowing.

Use of Hand Labor On Roads Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The option of utilizing hand labor in place of power shovels on state aid—second class — highway construction in Maine the coming season, as a means of providing employment, is offered by the State Highway Commission.

In a letter to municipal officers throughout the State, under whose direction state aid highways are built, the members of the Highway Commission state that while they feel that the reduced cost and increased mileage obtained by using power shovels warrant their use, they recognize the unusual conditions which prevail, and suggest that "the unemployment situation is so acute in many sections that public interest may be best served by using hand labor."

The commissioners state that power equipment, owned by the State, will be available, but its use will not be required. Owing to variation in local employment conditions, the commissioners say they believe the municipal officers are best able to judge of the course to be followed, and that the final decision in the case of picks and spades versus steam shovels will be left to them.

HIGHER LIQUOR TAX SOUGHT IN URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., March 5 (AP)—The Administration decided yesterday to ask an increase in the tax on beer, tobacco and alcoholic drinks and cut budgetary expenses 20 per cent.

The purpose of this plan is to meet the $1,640,000 deficit expected during the fiscal year which will end June 30. The Chamber and the Senate are expected to reject the new taxes and to accept the cut in expenses.

HITLER ADVISED TO POST REICH ON FASCIST AIM

Candidacy of Hindenburg Wins Unforeseen Help of Nationalists

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 5—Herr Adolf Hitler could dispel the anxiety felt by his opponents, especially concerning his foreign political intentions, if he would only for once reveal his constructive goals, Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Defense and the Interior, tells Germany's Fascist leader in an open letter issued today.

General Groener refers here to the Fascists' tactics of criticizing Germany's post-war politics without saying what they would have done instead.

This open letter is in reply to Herr Hitler's letter to President von Hindenburg last Sunday in which the Fascist chief complains of attacks launched at him in the present election campaign and which was handed to the Anglo-American press four hours before it was delivered to the President.

Herr Hitler is severely reprimanded by General Groener for this breach of etiquette, President von Hindenburg refusing to reply personally to the letter which was considered as bearing the earmarks of being nothing but a piece of foreign political propaganda, as General Groener writes.

Meanwhile, Herr Hitler's opponents have received the most unexpected aid from Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist leader, who has been irked by Herr Hitler's haughty attitude toward him. Dr. Hugenberg now seems to be out to beat Herr Hitler at the first poll on March 13.

In political circles the following view is taken: If no candidate wins at the first poll, Dr. Hugenberg may offer to President von Hindenburg the 3,000,000 votes his candidate, Colonel Duesterberg, is expected to draw provided the Bruening Cabinet is replaced by one of Nationalist, though not Fascist, coloring.

Dr. Bruening in his loyalty to President von Hindenburg may then resign and Dr. Hugenberg or one of his friends become Chancellor while Herr Hitler stays out in the cold.

That the Fascists will not submit themselves to any such development without protests goes without saying. In fact it is even believed they might risk an uprising. Such a step if it failed would threaten to break up the Fascist movement, though.

Virginia Is First In Race to Ratify 'Lame Duck' Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—While Massachusetts and New York were standing on formalities in the race to be first to affix ratification to the proposed twentieth ("lame duck") amendment to the Constitution, Virginia slipped past and won the honor.

The Virginia Legislature did not wait to be officially notified that the time for ratification had come. It simply read the newspapers, and promptly approved the Norris proposal by a vote of 53 to 12 in the House, and by unanimous consent in the Senate.

The action was taken while the legislatures and governors of Massachusetts and New York were waiting for the arrival of official notification from the Department of State that the proposed new Constitutional Amendment had been launched.

There is much shaking of heads over the decline of ancient punctilio in Washington today, and some declare Virginia's action is invalid. But the consensus is that Virginia's informality has won the race, and that its ratification is legal, even thought it predates the notification, which will be drawn up in ancient and decorous style, from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Peak of 'Naked Mountain' in Kashmir To Be Attempted by British Alpinists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — British mountaineers who last June conquered the stupendous Himalayan peak of Mount Kamet, 24,472 feet above sea level, are preparing for an attempt upon the yet more impressive task of scaling Nanga Parbat, 26,629 feet high, giant of the western ranges which towers over the spacious raised valley of Kashmir. The party is likely to be led as before by Mr. Francis Sydney Smythe, an electrical engineer and former airman whose daring climbs are known in Switzerland as well as in India.

Nanga Parbat, or the "Naked Mountain," is not only among the six or seven highest peaks in the world, but is extraordinarily difficult of access. Steep rock formations begin 10,000 feet below the summit and are almost continuous thereafter. Bare slopes, upward from the blue rushing waters of the Indus River at the base are also far from inviting, as is the case, oo, with the glaciers of the eastern face. Sir William Martin Conway has described the ravine he approached as "walled by rocky cliffs, a maze of precipices and gullies untrodden of human foot, bare of vegetation and almost of débris."

Glaring pitiless in clear rain-washed atmosphere, pearly gray in dust-haze of dry weather, pink or amber in misty dawn and peering cold, gray and forbidding out of cloud wreaths in storm, the great snowy throne of the central block has impressed all who have seen it.

The Kashmiri shepherds of the rare villages in the lower gullies tell one another a legend handed down from antiquity of a crystal castle on the summit, but no one has yet been there to see.

Chicago Council Against Layoffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 5—Decision to seek other means of economy first before discharging any city employees is the answer of a city council subcommittee to Mayor Anton J. Cermak's proposal for dismissing 2479 workers, or about 10 per cent of the city's working force.

Reassuring the employees that no immediate layoffs will be ordered, a subcommittee of the Finance Committee adopted a resolution yesterday declaring dismissals would be considered only as a last resort.

The committee, it was said, will endeavor to determine definitely how much money the city can expect to receive in 1932, and what other means can be taken to save the $6,500,000 which the Mayor says must be done to make ends meet.

Rich Lands Given Mexican Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

CONTINUING its work, begun months ago, of finding employment for the jobless repatriates returning from the United States, the Federal Government has provided 8000 of the unemployed with means of earning a livelihood since Jan. 1.

Most of this number have been provided with small parcels of agricultural property in the Rio Salado irrigation project in the State of Nuevo Leon, and have already taken up their residence there.

Soviet Press Says Japanese Plan Invasion

Evidence of Preparations for War on Russia, Found by Izvestia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 5—Some very high Japanese military authorities have prepared plans for a war of invasion against the Soviet Union, according to a striking charge contained in an editorial in yesterday's Izvestia.

"Very responsible representatives of the Japanese military, and not only of military circles," Izvestia says, "openly raise the question of attacking the Soviet Union and detaching therefrom the maritime and Transbaikal provinces."

Izvestia for the first time publicly states here that the Soviet Government is strengthening its Far Eastern frontier garrisons, while simultaneously denying the report emanating from Tokyo that 100,000 troops had been concentrated in the region of Vladivostok.

Izvestia emphazes the fact that Japan for two months has not replied to the Soviet proposal for a pact of non-aggression, but declares that the "Soviet Government will carry out its policy of peace and non-intervention in Chinese developments. This, however, does not mean that the Soviet Union will permit anyone to violate the integrity of its frontiers, penetrate its territory or seize even the least bit of Soviet land."

The serious tone of the Izvestia leading article is all the more significant because the Soviet press, which in some other cases has shown a tendency to take the rumors of impending attack on the Soviet Union rather lightly, has generally shown great reserve regarding the Far Eastern situation, often allowing many days to pass without publishing any comment.

TOKYO, March 5 (AP)—Gen. Sado Araki Minister of War, told the members of the League of Nations Manchurian investigating commission that Japan has no intention of invading Soviet Russian territory, but that if the Soviet army menaced Manchurian territory, Japan would have no choice but to defend it.

The War Office spokesman declared that the "documents" published yesterday in the Moscow newspaper Izvestia purporting to elucidate plans of Japanese military leaders for an invasion of Siberia were entirely false.

The Soviet Government, he said, entirely misinterpreted Japan's military intentions in Manchuria. There was no intention of having the brigade which now is occupying Imienpo, Hailin and Ninguta proceed farther eastward. Although disorders were reported along the western Chinese Eastern Railway at Manchuli and Hailar, he said, there was no present intention of sending troops there.

The War Office, he said, knew about recent additions to Russia's Far Eastern garrisons which it estimated totaled approximately 50,000, along the Ussuri frontier. Recent reports from Vladivostok giving the total "Red" Army increases as 100,000 were exaggerated he said.

JAPAN'S ACTS GET CENSURE AT GENEVA

Small Nations Unite in Rebuking Aggressive Methods in China

JAPANESE YIELD TO LEAGUE PLAN

Power of Covenant to Shield Lesser Countries Said to Hang in Balance

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 5—The smaller neutral powers, led by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Mexico and Colombia, today hotly condemned Japan's aggression in China and its menace to the League, before the general committee of the Assembly meeting in extraordinary session to consider the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Never before in history has a sovereign state sat in any chamber and had its policy so severely criticized. Never before have such criticisms been publicly uttered by responsible ministers. Never before has public opinion been so concentrated upon a single objective.

Japan's name was not mentioned, but one speaker after another referred to the invasion of the territory of another state, to military occupation, to warlike pressure being brought allegedly to protect nationals and right old grievances.

Mr. Naotake Sato and Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, leading Japanese delegates, flanked by minor experts, sat stonily in their places as this torrent of scarcely veiled indictment poured from the tribune. They never flinched and seldom lifted eyes from their papers. But they had one consolation—the knowledge that not one of the great powers represented in the Assembly would have dared to express such criticism. Another great power which might have shared in the critical flow sat in a corner of the room—the full American arms delegation, augmented by local consular officials had a private section roped off from the rest.

Pressure on Japan

At yesterday's session, after Dr. Yen, leading Chinese delegate, and Mr. Sato had exchanged pungent contradictions respecting the actual state of the armies around Shanghai, the "steering committee" produced an important resolution actually designed to end the hostilities. This resolution, which Mr. Sato fought vigorously, and only accepted when the utmost pressure had been brought to bear upon him, definitely recommends that the neutrals in Shanghai should "regulate the withdrawal of the Japanese forces."

Mr. Sato wished to nullify this phrase and bring the Chinese under equal supervision. But the Assembly refused to accept this claim that Japanese troops might still remain. M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, president of the Assembly; Mr. Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland and Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia forcefully informed Mr. Sato that the basis of withdrawal of the Japanese troops had already been decided upon and could not again be called into question.

Yesterday was the first occasion on which genuine pressure was brought upon Japan in League circles. The Council has always shied from verbal force, and the great powers have avoided strong statements. But M. Hymans, Mr. Motta and Dr. Beneš seemed too anxious that the League should not doom itself to perpetual impotence, if not actual collapse, to permit Japan to continue its evasive negotiations.

Perhaps the most notable fact of all is that Japan, confronted for the first time with force, immediately gave in. This is taken here as a good augury for the future.

Tokyo's Propaganda Alleged

Today's concentration of smaller states was preceded by another unseemly succession of contradictions between Dr. Yen and Mr. Sato. Hot words included a charge by the Chinese that Japan is expending millions of yen annually on bought propaganda in Europe and America. His reference was to the widely repeated charge that leading papers of the great powers are influenced by Japanese money. Mr. Sato asked for proof and made China responsible for the statement.

The argument over whether hostilities have actually ceased was momentarily ended by telegrams from the French and British military authorities in Shanghai, stating that, although the landing of Japanese reenforcements continues, although desultory skirmishes are taking place, the main battle has actually ceased.

The observers did not throw light on Dr. Yen's charge that Japanese airplanes are still bombarding unfortified towns.

After these interchanges, six neutral speeches brought their combined offensive on Japanese action. Mr. Birger Braadland of Norway announced that he would introduce recommendations to the parties with the purpose of averting further hostilities and settling the whole conflict. He stressed the word "whole" and clearly referred to Manchuria as well as Shanghai. If either party refuses the League's recommendations, Mr. Braadland insisted, public opinion would force the nations to bring sanctions into operation.

Dr. Antonio Restrepo of Colombia, with his historical background dominated by apprehension of armed intervention, insisted that no

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

REAL EDUCATION SELF-EDUCATION, DR. LOWELL SAYS

Harvard Head Is Speaker Before the Williams Alumni Association

All real education is self-education Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, told a gathering of Williams College graduates at the sixty-fifth annual dinner of the Williams Alumni Association of Boston at the University Club last night.

Dr. Lowell's remarks centered on the significance of the old New England colleges. He emphasized the importance of such institutions as Williams and Harvard in the field of higher education and concluded with a tribute to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, who was the chief speaker.

The old New England college, said Dr. Lowell, has been a source of enormous strength to New England all during its history. "I know of no force of more significant value to its people," the Harvard president went on. "I contend that all real education is self-education. Youth must be open to higher education to profit by its teaching. What we take in in those impressionable years is not knowledge for knowledge's sake but the means for building the intellect. And that is what the New England college is doing."

Dr. Lowell said that he shared with Dr. Garfield the same ideals in regard to education and that they have approached them in the same way. Dr. Garfield has always been in the vanguard of college leadership. "We both agree," he said, "on the great need for preserving the old New England college.

"It encourages youth in the thinking out of problems," the Harvard president went on, "and finding out what the problem is to solve. If a man can state a proposition he has gone two thirds of the way in solving it. At the present moment the greatest difficulty confronting leaders in affairs of world importance is to state the problem to be solved.

"Our problem is to fit college youth to understand that their four years of training is essential and an important part of their life. We are trying not to teach subjects but to develop men. That's what the New England college stands for and that is what I want to congratulate President Garfield for in his 24 years of incessant labor."

Dr. Garfield said he is proposing to call together the three educational groups at Williams within a few weeks in an effort to determine the "method by which we can coordinate the work at Williams College" to a greater degree. These groups, the speaker indicated, will endeavor to nd what problems require serious attention.

"We are not content with having achieved," said Dr. Garfield, "we propose to relate what all are doing to what each is doing to coördinate the work of Williams. Williams will in the future turn out men who, as in the past, will receive the training which will enable them to excel in the professions into which they go."

Prof. Bliss Perry, professor of English literature at Harvard University, a Williams graduate and former editor of the Atlantic Monthly, presided. Other special guests introduced by Professor Perry included Dr. Henry Lefavour, retiring president of Simmons College and Prof. Bentley W. Warren, senior trustee of Williams.

Dr. Mark Rogers succeeds Professor Perry as president of the club. Gov. Joseph B. Ely '02, was re-elected honorary president. Other officers include: Mr. W. Herrick Brown and Mr. Arthur J. Santry, vice-presidents; Mr. Standish T. Bourne, secretary, and Mr. Samuel W. Wolcott, treasurer.

Nations Censure Japanese Actions

(Continued from Page 1)

state has the right to occupy another's territory or use force for negotiations.

Señor Ortega of Mexico said, in reference to Japan, that "no nation can be a judge in its own cause. The League alone is judge." Mexico demanded that sovereignty be respected, territorial integrity reëstablished, and armed intervention abolished, "no matter what name is invented for it by legal, political or moral cunning."

Mr. J. E. Löfgren, of Sweden, insisted that the disembarking of troops by one League state on the territory of another League member was in flat violation of the covenant and the Pact of Paris. Expansion of the doctrine of legitimate defense to this extent rendered maintenance of international order impossible. As hostilities end, he said, the League must take care that future negotiations shall not be influenced by the military positions of any power.

Thus spoke the small states—states which come to Geneva with hands unstained by occupation and armed intervention by their own forces. Their influence on the whole Assembly and on the future should now be determined.

America to Coöperate

Yesterday's resolution giving the neutral powers at Shanghai the responsibility in overseeing the peacemaking was strengthened today when Mr. Hugh Wilson, American Minister at Berne, communicated to the League his Government's willingnes to coöperate in the work. Mr. Henry L. Stimson American Secretary of State, has advised the League that the American military authorities at Shanghai have been telegraphically ordered to coöperae.

The final speakers this morning were Dr. Rafael W. Erich of Finland and Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland of the Netherlands. Dr. Erich stressed the smaller powers' favorite thesis that aggression can be committed without war being declared, and applied his reasoning to the present case. Jonkheer Beelaerts was more guarded than his colleagues, but he pictured the almost unanimous public opinion of the world "despite which party in conflict continued its military acts."

League Resolution Demands Withdrawal Of Japanese Troops

GENEVA, March 5 (AP)—Cessation of hostilities at Shanghai and withdrawal of the Japanese troops was demanded in a resolution unanimously adopted last night by the League of Nations Assembly.

The resolution read:

"This Assembly, recalling suggestions made by the Council on Feb. 29, and without prejudice to other measures envisaged therein,

"1. Calls upon the Governments of China and Japan immediately to take the measures necessary to insure that orders which, as it has been informed, have been issued by the military commanders on both sides for cessation of hostilities, shall be made effective.

"2. Requests that other powers which have special interests in the Shanghai area inform the Assembly of the manner in which the invitation set out in the previous paragraph has been executed.

"3. Recommends that negotiations be entered into by Chinese and Japanese representatives with the assistance of the military, naval and civilian authorities of the powers mentioned above for conclusion of arrangements which shall make definite the cessation of hostilities, and regulate withdrawal of the Japanese forces.

"The Assembly will be glad to be kept informed by the powers mentioned above as to the development of these negotiations."

Adoption of this resolution was the first concrete action by the Assembly.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Gallery

A group of decorative paintings may be seen at the Casson Gallery on Copley Square. All the artists stress pictorial elements.

Outstanding is a canvas by Mr. H. A. Vincent entitled "Salt Barques." The small boats and sails are the pattern materials. They reflect the lights and colors surrounding. Mr. Pleissner is represented with an attractive picture which he calls "Landing a Heavy Salmon." It is enveloped in pearly mists and differs from the other pictures by its veiled effect. By Mr. Stanley Woodward there is a scene of Bermuda.

A black-and-white display of etchings and drawings by Mr. Anthony Thième supplements this show. The pencil work is particularly pleasing, exhibiting Mr. Thième's facility and good taste as a draftsman. The etchings vary from realistic portrayals to conventional ones. Mr. Thième tries out variations on the same theme. Sometimes the results are attractive. "Seaweed Gatherers" is the most touching of all his subjects. It has a sentiment which is wanting generally in Mr. Thième's work.

D. A.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

ROUMANIA, passing through a crisis, holds its budget to last year's income by cutting salaries and pensions and closing certain offices. Bank deposits increase with lowering of taxes on interest. Another help is reëstablishment of inviolability of banking secrets—the banker not allowed to tell how much the depositor has not.

SALVADOR suspends payment of the foreign debt by executive decree, without announcing whether the little nation is hard up or simply following the fashion the big nations set.

SCOTLAND finds it has more than 1000 unemployed teachers and cuts down the number to be admitted to training this year to 900, thus limiting surplus at its source.

SOVIET RUSSIA prepares for a possible attack by Japan on the Manchurian border, and finds the slowness of peasants in collecting seed for sowing threatening to limit the grain crop.

SPAIN reviews the swift economic and social progress it has made since the Republic was formed, makes drastic changes in teaching methods, sending teachers abroad on scholarships, urges the Cordoba olive-growers to diversified farming, and asks France about the alleged plotting of exiled former King Alfonso.

TURKEY trades Persia two strips of land for the east slope of Mt. Ararat. Turkey is not thinking of Noah's Ark which landed there in the past, but of Kurdish trouble-makers who are going to have a harder time mooring there in the future.

THE UNITED STATES plans tax increases to wipe out the deficit of $1,124,000,000 and balance the budget, sees Congress vote to give 40,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to feed the needy and send the amendment abolishing the Lame Duck congress along to the states for ratification, hears the Senate argue the resolution of entrance into the World Court, watches Henry Ford prepare to turn out 1,800,000 new Ford cars, involving $300,000,000 capital, and sees trips to Europe offered for the first time on the installment plan.

THE WORLD comes in an unprecedented way to the moral support of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh in the kidnaping of their infant son, while solicitude for the safe return of the child outweighs even the public demand for punishment of those responsible.

With the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly to hear China's complaint against Japan, with the latter threatening still graver aggression by the landing of more troops, with the abduction of the child of the best-known young couple in the world, the Family of Nations ends a difficult week in a thoughtful mood—but with sound reasons for expecting a brighter tomorrow.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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New Storm Center in Far East?

CRITICAL POINT IN RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Map Shows the Manchurian-Siberian Border, Where the Russians Say They Are Increasing Their Forces (on the Right, East of the Ussuri River). The Japanese Say Their Force Is Around Imienpo and Hailing, in the Northeast of Manchuria, and Deny That It Will Proceed Any Nearer to the Border. Transbaikalia, on the Left, and the Maritime Province, on the Right, Are Districts That the Russian Paper Izvestia Alleges Japan Is Aiming to Wrest From Soviet Russia. The Russians Also Allege Japanese Concentrations in Northeast Korea.

National Realty Service Planned

Nation-wide realty service has been initiated by the United Realty Brokers Inc. of New York, it is announced today by that firm. This organization, the directors of which are real estate men in the larger cities of the United States, is now prepared, after 10 months of negotiations, to render centralized services to owners, and particularly chain store companies, throughout the nation, it is stated.

The plan of the company is to select a real estate broker in each city as a member, who will provide the New York office with all possible data from his locality. The information will be tabulated and made available. Organizers of the company stated that this service will fulfill a long-felt need among chain store operators.

Elaborating on the service in connection with chain stores, Mr. Robert S. Wayland, Boston member-broker and vice-president of Whitcomb & Co., Inc., declared that information concerning requirements of chain store tenants and available locations throughout the nation are now made directly accessible. "Through our connection with United Realty Brokers, Inc.," Mr. Wayland declared, "a resident of Boston owning property in Los Angeles may secure the same service in the sale, lease, management of his property as though he were in Los Angeles."

Economy Is Urged By Legislators

Pleas for government economy were echoed by Massachusetts' legislative heads, yesterday, at a meeting of the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge. Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Senate, went so far as to advocate biennial sessions for the Legislature instead of annual meetings.

To support his contention that yearly sessions of the General Court are unnecessary, Mr. Bacon pointed out that practically all the Legislature's business is cleaned up before adjournment. Furthermore, he said, Massachusetts is one of only five states still holding yearly sessions.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, stressed the importance of cutting down appropriations, so as to balance this year's state budget. No provisions for meeting the old-age assistance expenses are considered in the budget, he added. More than $1,000,000 must be raised in some way to meet this cost, he explained, as the $1 added poll tax has brought in less than half the amount required.

Other speakers were Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; Mr. Ralph W. Hobart, commissioner of thes tate division of necessaries of life, and Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge.

GARDNER MUSEUM PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, will give another of the Sunday afternoon joint recitals in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. The program will begin at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Metcalf will open the program with Chopin's Fantaisie in F minor. His second group includes Medtner's "Fairy tale" and Strauss's Valse-Caprice, "Man lebt nur einmal," arranged for piano by Tausig. Miss Taylor, assisted at the piano by Mr. Samuel Gardner, will open her group with "Se tu m'ami" by Pergolesi. Other selections sung by Miss Taylor are from the works of Boulanger, Verdi, Curran, Dunhill and Worth.

TAXICAB RATES REDUCED

Reduction in the regular rates of I. T. O. A. taxis from 35 cents to 30 cents for the first mile is announced. The rate for the first quarter of a mile will be 15 cents while each quarter of a mile thereafter will cost 5 cents. The reduction, it is said, has been approved by police licensing authorities.

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House Rejects Parking Measure

Proposed legislation to fasten the blame for illegal parking of automobiles on the owner of the car failed to obtain the support of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday. Efforts were made to override an adverse committee report on the bill sponsored by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

While some of the legislators saw merits in the plan, others thought it dangerous legislation. The chief aim of the legislation was to help police enfore parking regulations which they are now unable to do because the guilty cannot be prosecuted unless the policemen can personally identify the driver. The Mayor's proposal would make the owner responsible whether he happened to be the driver or not.

Evidences of the Legislature's adherence to a policy of strict economy are seen in the ready acceptance of adverse committee reports on all types of bills. Yesterday, the House accepted unfavorable reports on measures to have the State investigate the advisabilities of expanding radiocasting activities, to establish a state radio station and to provide for the issuance of certificates of title for motor vehicles.

A further step toward linking state departments and the General Court closer together as a unit of government was seen in the bill reported in the House requiring state departments to obtain the approval of the legislature on all new regulations before putting them into effect.

Loan Fund Raised At Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 5—After three months of vigorous campaigning for funds to give financial aid to needy students to start their second semester work and to complete the present academic year, Mount Holyoke College students, alumnæ, faculty and friends have successfully completed the first lap in their task.

Under the guidance of the Student Scholarship Committee, $10,000 has been raised as an emergency fund, sufficient, however, only to start these students. In order to help these girls through the year without too much scrimping, the committee aims to continue its work until it has raised the fund well above $10,000.

In December, 39 Mount Holyoke students considered withdrawal from college at the beginning of the second semester due to financial difficulties. Eleven of these students were seniors. Headed by a student committee, efforts were directed toward raising an emergency fund to meet this need for second semester loans and scholarships. The students have remained.

LEE MANSION GETS RESTORED PORTRAIT

CONCORD, N. H., March 5 (AP)—An oil painting of Mildred Childe Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Confederate Army, which was cut from its frame during the Civil War, was restored to the Federal Government yesterday. The portrait will be replaced in the Lee Mansion at Arlington, Virginia, from which it was taken by Mr. James A. Learned of the 1st Massachusetts artillery during a raid.

For many years the portrait has hung in the home of Mrs. Walter E. Skilton of Concord, daughter of Mr. Learned. Recently, when Mrs. Skilton learned that Congress had undertaken restoration of the Lee mansion, she offered the painting to the Government without charge. The portrait was delivered yesterday to Lieut.-Col. Frank E. Davis of the Quartermaster Corps in the First Corps Area, Boston, who will forward it to the War Department.

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'Runaway Peak,' Says Geologist Of Matterhorn

Matterhorn, the famous jagged crest now a part of the Swiss Alps, is a runaway mountain peak which once "lived" in northern Italy.

This information was offered by Dr. Arthur Holmes of the University of Durham, England, who came to America to deliver the Lowell Institute lectures on "Radioactivity and Geology," as proof that "the face of the earth is constantly changing its expression."

He explained that the great peak was a portion of uplifted rock structure which was pushed over the surface of the present Alps by a force which researchers are striving to explain by geology and its new and allied science, radioactivity.

"The ancient belief that 'there is nothing new under the sun' is refuted by geological discoveries," he continued, pointing out that "the distribution of land and sea is constantly changing in shape and proportion through the ages by such agencies as wind and other atmospheric conditions, water erosion in rainfall and the insistent pounding action of the sea against coast lines, and great volcanic eruptions attended by earthquakes."

French Scholars Coming to Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5—Two outstanding French scholars have been appointed to the faculty of the Yale School of the Fine Arts to offer a comprehensive study of mediæval art and archæology, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, announced today.

They are Prof. Marcel Aubert, teacher and author of authoritative works on mediæval architecture and sculpture, and Prof. Henri Focillon, an authority on art and archæology of the Middle Ages. Professor Aubert will come to the university for the first half of the scholastic year, and Professor Focillon will conduct study during the last half. The principal course they will offer will run for two years

Dr. Angell said the appointment of Professor Aubert was made through collaboration on the part of the Ecole des Chartres, the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Louvre Museum, and that of Professor Focillon through the coöperation of the Sorbonne. According to the Yale president, "the appointment of such outstanding scholars as Professors Aubere and Focillon marks the most important move forward Yale has yet taken toward completing her curriculum of instruction in the history and criticism of art."

MEXICAN CONSUL NAMED

Mr. Alfred R. Shrigley of Hingham yesterday received notice of his appointment as consul for Mexico in the New England district, excepting Connecticut. Mr. Shrigley, who was formerly Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts and representative of the Chilean Government here, is already consul for the Republic of Panama.

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Variety Is Found In Architecture Of Scandinavia

Scandinavian buildings tend toward the picturesque rather than the classical, Mr. Niels H. Larsen, Danish vice-consul of Boston, said last night in an address on "Scandinavian Architecture" before the American-Scandinavian Forum at Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge.

"Through all Scandinavian architecture, from earliest times, runs a love of complicated ornamentation," Mr. Larsen said. "Small, intricate designs decorate the walls. The gables are serrated or stepped. The architectural plans are complex. Since the Norse architects never followed any particular formula but designed each building to fit the particular use and environment there is a tremendous variety."

Members of the audience who never had visited Scandinavian countries were surprised by the pictures of reconstructed or modern houses copied from those in general use in the eighth and ninth centuries. They were log cabins similar to early American dwellings but embellished with rich and fantastic ornament. Stone was not introduced as a building material until the tenth century, Mr. Larsen said.

"All architecture," said the speaker, "is influenced by geography and climate as well as available building materials and characteristics of the people. The very complicated terrain of Scandinavia also influenced its architects. Although foreign influence is apparent from time to time, the Scandinavian architects have preserved the native traditions to a remarkable degree. Until recently they have had little influence on the rest of Europe, but now they are being imitated abroad."

AGREEMENT FILED IN WOOLEN SUITS

Attempts to settle out of court litigation between the American Woolen Company and the estate of William M. Wood, former president, dating back to 1927, were undertaken today with the filing of a petition with the Probate Court of Salem for the approval of an agreement reached outside the jurisdiction of the court.

In 1927, the Wood estate sued the American Woolen Company for more than $2,000,000 for additional income taxes and interest covering the years from 1919 to 1925 during which, it is said, the directors contracted to pay the income taxes on the president's salary. In 1928 the company filed cross suits against the estate and the Arden Trust, the Wood family trust. The differences are to be settled by the dismissal of the two suits, without payment of damages "by any of the parties to any other of them."

LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETINGS PLANNED

Three meetings in the interest of law enforcement will be conducted tomorrow in the vicinity of Boston under the auspices of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement. The speaker will be Mr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the committee.

At the morning meeting, held in Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mr. Howard will discuss "Lincoln, Washington and the Constitution." He will address an afternoon mass meeting in First Baptist Church, Revere, at 3 o'clock, while at 7:30 in the evening, he will speak on "The Rock of the Republic" in First Baptist Church, Jamaica Plain. These meetings are part of a 200 meeting campaign to "bring Massachusetts back into the Union in support of the Constitution."

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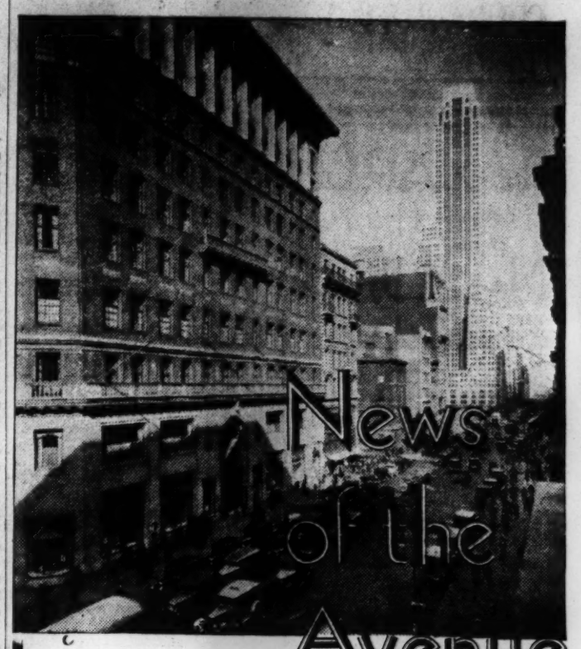

Here are Saturday News briefs from Lord & Taylor. Clip this column; write size, color and quantity next to each item and mail to Lord & Taylor . . . or phone WIsconsin 7-3300 and we'll shop for you

HAVE YOU A SILVER FOX TASTE and a 1932 purse? It's solved—we've a silver fox scarf that looks like two skins (and isn't) and therefore not too expensive; it's silk lined so that even the most diminutive person doesn't look sunk in one. In the Fur Salon. $95

FIFTH FLOOR

A BELL-HOP EVENING JACKET that will be the despair of your rivals and the envy of your friends is made of a new silk called Ribozon. Schiaparelli thought of it first and it has brass buttons and everything. Black, white and rumba colors. 9.75

SECOND FLOOR

OUR NEWEST WRINKLE for spring windows is curtains of dotted marquisette—*used double*. You have no idea how cool and effective they are—and you couldn't find a better way to outwit a deflated budget. The Curtain Shop has charming ones. Pair at 1.95

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STREET FLOOR

THE BRACELET SLIPPER—You know those Empire evening fashions—high, high waists and tube-like skirts—well, this slipper was just made for them. It's classically simple, almost a pump with just the tiniest, braided strap edged in silver across the instep. White (which can be dyed any color you choose) or black. 14.50

SIXTH FLOOR

THAT SPRING URGE will find the outlet it needs in some stunning plaid burlap-like fabric that's just what you've been hunting for to use on that modern chair, or the studio couch or summer porch. It's imported—50" wide. Yard 95c

EIGHTH FLOOR

YOUR SALES RESISTANCE will melt at the sight of our newest turban. It's a handful of nothing at all—draped up on the left side to display all those curls and punctuated with a white pique bow smack under the right ear. 9.75

FIFTH FLOOR

A NEW TWIST in the belt—one of those Schiaparellish things—on a pastel colored wool frock. Imagine yourself in chartreuse with a touch of brown or powder blue with navy, beige with black, mandarin with brown. This frock is 19.50

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COURT OUTCOME HINGES ON FORM OF REED'S PLAN

Veto Power Proposal Changes Course of U. S. Debate on Tribunal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5 — The Reed resolution attached to the World Court protocol by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday, which comes up for action before the same committee next Wednesday, has changed the whole course of debate on American adherence to the international tribunal.

Maneuvering between friends and opponents of the court continued today with the conviction generally expressed that the outcome will be determined by the phraseology and the form in which the Reed resolution finally emerges from committee.

The Reed resolution as tentatively adopted reiterates the second part of the original Senate fifth reservation passed Jan. 27, 1926, giving the United States veto power over any proposal to secure an advisory opinion from the World Court on a subject in which America "has or claims an interest."

The Senate has precedent for presenting the Reed resolution, either as a new reservation to the protocol, or simply as an interpretative resolution. There is a world of difference between these two forms of presenting the resolution. If the Senate follows the first precedent, the whole matter is reopened and the subject is indefinitely delayed, because it will require consent of all the other signatory powers. If it follows the second precedent on the other hand, no delay will be involved, and the United States may find itself immediately in the court.

Procedure Illustrated

Practically no big recent treaty has passed the Senate without either a reservation or a supplementary statement of the Senate's position. Three examples illustrate the importance of the procedure followed under such circumstances:

1. In the treaty restoring friendly relations with Germany in 1921, the Senate, by direct reservation, made acceptance hinge on the understanding that the United States could not be represented on any commission growing out of the treaty, without the further consent of Congress. To this proposal Germany readily gave assent.

2. In the London Naval Treaty, President Hoover in July, 1930, found his instrument of ratification saddled with another Senate reservation, considered by some insulting to foreign powers, making assent contingent on there being "no secret files, documents, letters and understandings" among the participating powers. The seven other nations did not hesitate to sign the treaty, though any one of them could have scrapped the agreement by objecting to the Senate's addition.

3. The Senate took a much more moderate course in connection with the Kellogg-Briand pact, and set a precedent which friends of the World Court will now struggle to see followed. The Senate put on record its understanding that the United States regarded the Monroe Doctrine, and other matters, "as part of its national security and defense."

Not a Reservation

This understanding was pressed not as a reservation, but simply in the report of the Foreign Relations Committee. The following significant words were added: "This report is made solely for the purpose of putting on record what your committee considers to be the true interpretation of the treaty and not in any case for the purpose or with the design of modifying or changing the treaty in any way or effectuating a reservation or reservations to the same."

It is such a clause as this that friends of the court now hope to add to the pending Reed resolution. If they can do so they claim the resolution will not have to be submitted back to the 40 or 50 other signatory powers, where the questioning of any one would reopen and possibly wreck the agreement that had been laboriously built up in the last eight years. The basis of understanding would be simply the Root formula, which has already been accepted by other nations as reconciling the original terms of the World Court treaty with the Senate's initial reservations.

Senator Reed said today he would vote for the court protocol if his proposed reservation were adopted, and otherwise would oppose it. Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, on the other hand, with other opponents, assailed the proposal under any circumstances, and forecast defeat. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, one of the most able students of international law in the Senate, appeared optimistic over passage.

Virginia Expects 1,000,000 Visitors For Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia must "get her house in order" for the 1,000,000 visitors from all parts of the nation who are expected to visit the Old Dominion in connection with the George Washington bicentennial celebrations in different parts of the State, according to Dr. William J. Showalter, associate editor of the National Geographic Magazine and well known writer of Virginia history.

One of the first steps in this direction, Dr. Showalter said, should be the passage of a law regulating roadside signs.

"It seems to me that the pending law before the Virginia General Assembly has been drafted with a great deal of wisdom and follows the best experience of other states," he said. "I think the solution of the roadside sign problem lies in the direction of careful restriction, rather than entire abolition."

Dr. Showalter stated there is every indication in Washington that between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 persons will visit that city in connection with the celebration.

"Virginia has a wonderful opportunity of attracting a large number of these visitors, but the number that visit Virginia depends on how well we direct our publicity and how well we set up our celebrations," he said.

"The Yorktown celebration proved that people will still go to an event that challenges their interest and that comes at a definite time.

"The Washington celebration cannot be complete without Virginia, for it was in this State that Washington was born, lived and died. It was in the Shenandoah Valley that he learned his military art. He brought triumph to the cause of liberty at Yorktown."

Dr. Showalter said that no state in the nation offers so many shrines of natural importance as does Virginia, and this, coupled with the State's scenic wonders and her recreational assets, makes her ideal for tourist travel.

"The Skyline Trail is without counterpart in either America or Europe," he said. "It is soon to be completed and its effect is going to be felt all the way from Accomac and Old Point to Bristol and Big Stone Gap. The legislation toward the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park has passed the Senate and is now in the House. The opening of this park is sure to bring thousands and thousands of visitors to the State."

Interest of Public Guides Government

(Continued from Page 1)

ture of our government and the responsibility which each citizen should bear in connection with it. Ever since my election to Congress I have been working out plans for bringing the youth of my district closer to the affairs of government."

Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, expressed the conviction that many adults need education in government.

"Undoubtedly," he wrote, "there is much room for the education of the American people in government. Perhaps no one knows it better than I do because of the very large correspondence I have and the complete ignorance of some of these correspondents as to the Constitution of the United States and the limitations upon the Federal Government."

Ignorance Noted

Not only lack of knowledge about government but also relative lack of interest in national questions among the people were disclosed by

Artistic Treasures of Lambton Castle, Including 'Red Boy,' Offered for Sale

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Earl of Durham has decided to sell some of the chief artistic and literary treasures which for generations past have graced the historic home of the family, Lambton Castle.

The pictures are to be sold at Lambton Castle itself next April, and these include the famous child portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, "Master Lambton," generally known as "The Red Boy" because of the vivid crimson of the child's costume, and other family portraits by Sir Thomas, as well as by Romney and Hoppner.

Before the sale in April, however, the Earl of Durham will offer at Sotheby's in London a number of valuable books, autographs and drawings from the library at Lambton Castle. Of special interest to collectors of Americana are two superb albums of Canadian drawings and sketches made in the early nineteenth century.

One album contains 37 finely executed water colors depicting the cities and environs of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, the Falls of Niagara, and three drawings of Huron Indians. The second album contains 50 delicate pencil sketches of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Niagara Falls, and other Canadian subjects. The drawings are mounted on thick paper and each volume is handsomely bound in half morocco.

These Canadian views were collected by John George Lambton, first Earl of Durham, who was appointed High Commissioner of Upper and Lower Canada and Governor of British North America in 1838. This statesman appears, as a child, in Hoppner's portrait group of Lady Anne Lambton and her four children, painted in 1795, and a letter of John Hoppner, dated June 29 of that year and referring to the price of the picture, is included in the collection of autograph letters to be sold. An autograph poem by Lord Byron, apparently never published, dated July, 1812, and consisting of four stanzas, is also offered.

Capt. George Vancouver's "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean in 1790-95," in three volumes, is another rare book offered, while other features of the Lambton Castle Library are a collection of early nineteenth century Chapbooks, and illustrated topographical works, among which are Havell's "Series of Picturesque Views of the River Thames," 1812; Nattes' "Versailles, Paris and St. Denis," with 40 colored plates, and the two volumes of Piranesi's "Vedute di Roma," with 132 plates.

HOME LOAN BANK ACTION IS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 5—More than a dozen resolutions from property owners' groups asking speedy enactment of the proposed home loan bank bill have been sent to Washington by the home loan bank committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards as evidence of widespread desire to see the banks established.

Passed at recent meetings of property owners' divisions affiliated with real estate boards in various cities, the resolutions represent appeals from individual home owners, the association said, as well as from others who see the plan not only as an aid to business revival but as a permanent necessity.

His Ships Ply the Seven Seas

CAPT. ROBERT DOLLAR

Representative Parker Corning, of New York.

Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, wrote: "I believe we have entirely exaggerated the efficacies of the mandates of legislative bodies. We are utterly confused as to where the Constitution is, as to where the Government is, and apparently are ignorant of the natural laws which govern governments. Due to this fundamental ignorance and confusion, the capacity of the people for self-government is being lost through its nonuse. The states are becoming governmental vassals, and the federal organization a great bureaucracy functioning through an appointed personnel utterly impossible of popular control."

Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee also discerned danger in the apathy of the people.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, recognized the same trend among the people and emphasized the necessity of an "informed public."

Senator Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico wrote that "at great expense, we have neglected too long the dissemination of knowledge respecting our form of government."

Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, also said he thought the teaching of American ideals of government to youths was of great importance.

Efficiency Is Urged In Chemical Plants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—If industrial management is made more efficient, the production of individual plants will be increased, new machines, processes and products will be invented, more workers will find employment and losses in national wealth gained, according to Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, who addressed a meeting of chemists of the metropolitan area here last night. The meeting was held to consider employment in the chemical profession.

"A considerable proportion of our national wealth which has been lost lately through enforced idleness could be recovered through the further modernization of our industrial plant," he said. "Numerous replacements of obsolete machinery and processing equipment will be carried out by management that is, or will soon be, trying to put business once more on a profitable basis.

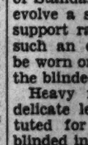
"As it is today, management is, speaking broadly, in more need of scientific attention. Management is lacking in accuracy and definiteness. There is no doubt that management, and particularly industrial management, will be strengthened by further improvement of its methods."

STANDARD BRAILLE PAPER IS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—Bureau of Standards experts are working to evolve a standard paper which will support raised Braille characters to such an extent that they will not be worn or crushed by the fingers of the blinded as they read their books.

Heavy machines operated under delicate leverages are being substituted for sensitive fingers of the blinded in the tests to determine the crushing resistance of various kinds of paper, according to Mr. George W. Burgess, director. Tests of paper from different concerns manufacturing Braille books show that there is a wide variety in use, and that no standards have as yet been set.



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WESTERN PORTS ACT TO FURTHER FOREIGN TRADE

Cities of Pacific Coast Tell How Export Business Benefits Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific coast ports from Canada to Mexico shelved their keen business rivalry during the week of Feb. 16-22 in order to tell the people living on this slope of the North American continent just what foreign trade means to them. The occasion was foreign trade week in many cities.

In Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Diego, as well as in many smaller communities, programs supporting an increased international commerce were conducted. Service and civic organizations held meetings to discuss the possibilities of increasing the volume of commerce; harbor facilities were demonstrated and explained to visitors; and trade exhibits were presented.

"The celebration of foreign trade week along the Pacific coast is evidence of a very definite movement toward the commerce of Latin America and the Orient," according to Mr. Clarence H. Matson, manager of the department of foreign commerce and shipping of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. "The Pacific coast has bid for international trade with forthright interest during recent years and has made increased efforts to attract commerce to its ports."

In this connection the work done by Capt. Robert Dollar of the Dollar Line for foreign trade was shown to have done much for American merchant marine.

It is especially the commercial harbors of fewer years which have taken aggressive steps to insure a constant volume of goods flowing through their trade channels. Trade missionaries have been sent to foreign nations, particularly to those of Latin America, in order to stimulate the exchange of goods. Harbor facilities have, of course, been extensively advertised.

Foreign trade week was initiated five years ago in California and has been fostered by the state Chamber of Commerce as a means of bringing exporting and importing activities to public attention. It has assumed larger proportions each year as the importance of international trade has increased in the economic affairs of this region. In California it is supported by practically every civic and commercial institution.

Los Angeles planned an extensive program to attract visitors from throughout southern California during the week. Trade materials were placed on display in the Los Angeles County exhibit hall. Fifty thousand visitors were also taken to the Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors to investigate the machinery of trade, and the streets were decorated with flags from the merchant marine of all maritime nations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mary L. Jones, Greenville, Maine.
R. E. Wyman, Melrose, Mass.

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STOCK MARKET TO FACE FULL SENATE INQUIRY

Investigation Will Cover All Phases of Buying and Selling Stocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee was preparing today to put under way next Tuesday the investigation, authorized yesterday by the Senate, into stock market practices.

The Senate accepted the committee's recommendation for an investigation without opposition and without a record vote. A fund of $50,000 was made available for the expenses connected with the inquiry. The full committee will conduct the investigation with Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota as chairman. Both long and short selling as well as the lending and borrowing of listed securities will be inquired into.

A charge that a "bear raid" had occurred after the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company began construction of a 1200-mile natural gas pipe line system between the Texas Panhandle and Indiana and was endeavoring to secure the necessary financing through common stock, was made before a House judiciary subcommittee yesterday.

The statement made by Mr. Frank P. Parish, president of the pipe line company, and read to the committee by Representative William V. Gregory (D.) of Kentucky, said the attack was made by "Standard Oil and (Mr. Henry L.) Doherty." Mr. Parish stated that the vice-president of the North American Light & Power Company warned him that unless the proposed line was abandoned, the stock would be raided on June 16. He was warned, he said, that he would be bankrupt and thoroughly discredited if he showed opposition.

Mr. Joseph Stagg Lawrence, contributing editor of "World's Work," defending short selling told the committee that the "decline in security values is due not to short-selling but to the extended liquidation of securities by holders who felt previously established foundations of confidence disintegrating in a disturbed world."

Mr. Lawrence said that "the conclusion is inescapable that the exchange is honest in its conviction that short selling is necessary to a free and orderly market. The vulnerability of the financial community to losses during the depression," he added, "makes it equally clear that short selling in its own honest judgment cannot be a contributing cause of our current afflictions."

Service Stations Aid Motorists At Far-Away Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—If you run out of gas in the shadow of the Himalayas or the Andes today or burn out a bearing in tropical Tahiti or barren Iceland, chances are there will be a service and filling station somewhere near equipped with the latest American service appliances, a world survey of foreign automotive equipment markets just completed by the Department of Commerce shows.

"The modern gasoline pump, the valve grinder, the grease gun and their mechanical associates have become familiar sights in many distant lands and are entitled to recognition as world travelers of note," says the department.

Information for the study, received from 114 countries, shows countries whose inhabitants viewed with alarm their first automobile only a few years ago now have facilities providing service for a growing number of automobile owners. Service facilities are still inadequate in many foreign spots but the extent to which this need of more than 9,000,000 automobile owners abroad has been met recently is "amazing," officials say.

The increasing recognition of more and better service facilities will help stir up a demand for more automobiles, it is pointed out. The promise of service has become an essential selling point and an important source of revenue to American manufacturers.

Idaho Cuts Down On Indebtedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Idaho had reduced its bonded indebtedness more than $1,000,000 the last year and for the first time since 1919 is below the $4,000,000,000 mark of indebtedness.

This has been accomplished by the policy of the state treasurer's office for the last 10 years in establishing a sinking fund to pay off state bonds as they come due instead of issuing new series. The money for the sinking fund has come by direct taxation, and notwithstanding that some counties have suffered a great lessening of tax monies received the last two years they have paid the state levies entire.

Many of the state bonds were callable so that the State has also profited by the general lowering of the interest rate by calling in bonds and repurchasing at a lower rate, even as low as 3¾ per cent. Another saving has been accomplished by the State buying its own deficiency warrants.

Vanderbilt Yacht Back From Long World Tour

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Her tanks filled with rare specimens of fish and other marine life, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's 265-foot yacht Alva docked here today to end a seven-month tour of the world.

The vessel visited 57 ports and traveled 29,000 nautical miles. The marine specimens, as well as numerous birds, weapons from various countries, and exhibits collected on islands touched during the cruise, will be sent to Mr. Vanderbilt's private museum at Northport, L. I.

CANAL ZONE SCHOOL SURVEY

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, March 5 (By U. P.)—A survey of Canal Zone high schools reveals that 45 states and foreign countries are represented among the students.

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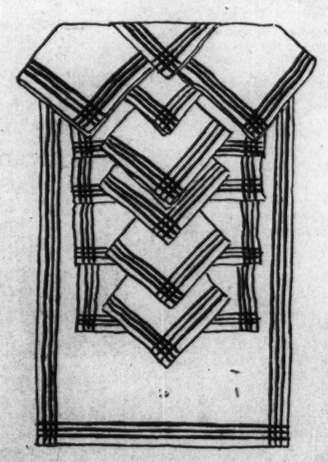

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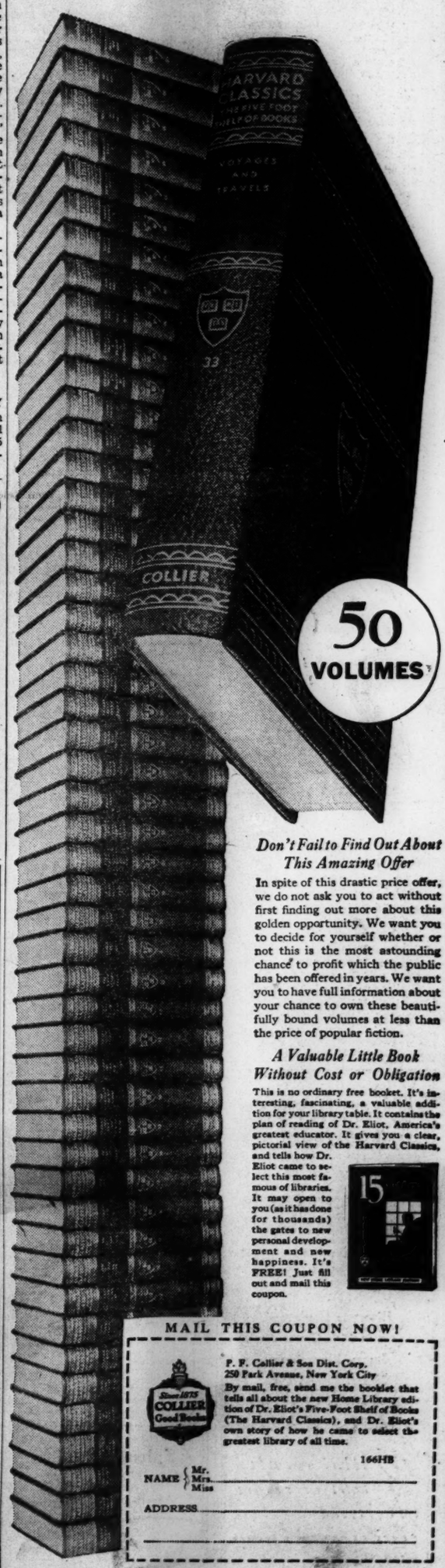

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CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS IS ADVOCATED

Model League Committees Also Would Cut Down Tariff Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5—"There is abundance of wealth for all nations and peoples when they are ready to take down artificial barriers," is the serious contemplation of college students gathered here today for the second day of the sixth annual assembly of the New England Model League of Nations.

The recommendation of the committee on war debts and reparations was for immediate revision of all treaties to provide complete cancellation of all such reparations and war debts. This recommendation was presented to the plenary assembly for action.

The committee was convinced that the present world economic system is weakened by these impediments and says cancellation would immensely stimulate world trade and aid in the restoration of prosperity from a psychological point of view.

Position of United States

Concerning the position of the United States in these international obligations it was pointed out in discussions that in order for the debtor governments to pay their obligations to the United States, it is first necessary for them to raise by taxation sufficient funds in excess of their ordinary requirements to meet the payments to the United States; secondly, the money thus raised by taxation is in the currency of the debtor governments, and it is then necessary for them to change their sterling, franc or lira into American dollars.

Assuming that the first requirement is met and the debtor governments have raised by taxation sufficient sums to pay their annuities, it was held that there is only one way in which they can secure dollars, and that is by exporting either goods or services, or both, in excess of the value of the goods and services imported. Therefore, it was concluded, the United States must import in excess of the amounts it exports.

"The economic welfare of the United States is linked with the liquidation of the war debts in still another way," it was said. "Europe is one of the largest customers of this country, and the ability of Europeans to buy American products will be affected by the amounts they are required to pay on their debts to the United States."

Students of world economics waged a lively debate yesterday over the question of "Tariff Revision," but in the final report of the tariff policy committee it was recommended to the Assembly that a "uniform 25 per cent reduction in all tariff rates" be put into immediate effect, and be "signed by all representatives of states members of the League at the present session who shall be requested to obtain telegraphic full powers for this purpose."

The tariff committee pointed out that in recent years "the world has been trying to pursue two contradictory policies in permitting the development of an international financial system which involves the annual payment of large sums by debtor to creditor nations, while at the same time obstructing free movement of goods."

Downtrodden Nation

"Just as long as these obstacles remain," the tariff committee said, "such movements of capital must necessarily throw the world's financial balance out of equilibrium. Financial remedies alone will be powerless to restore the world's economic prosperity until there is a radical change in this policy of obstruction. International commerce, on which depends the progress of civilization, must be allowed to resume its natural development."

Bulgaria was represented as a downtrodden nation still suffering from the results of the mistake she made in casting her lot with Germany in the late war, by part of the Boston University delegation. According to Mr. Donald Potter, one of the active committee members, Bulgaria is staggering under a load of obligations piled on her by the Versailles Treaty, and prompt revision of the treaty is necessary if Bulgaria is to survive.

Dwarkadas Purshotamdas Goradia of Kathiawar, India, a student at Boston University, presented problems facing India. His arguments were based on personal observation and experience.

The full report of the committee on "disarmament" will not be made known until later, but the recommendation embodied one resolution concerning the formation of a Permanent Disarmament Commission, and another to the effect that the Disarmament Conference accept a budgetary limitation instead of direct limitation. A third proposal was for an international air force to be established rather than a police force.

Interest was shown in the Model Assembly this year by the large attendance of faculty members from various colleges and numerous graduates. Mount Holyoke sent a delegation of fifty undergraduates and there were other large delegations from other colleges and universities. Mr. James F. Green, one of the delegates from Yale, who represented the Model League of Nations Assembly at the opening of the present World Disarmament Conference in Geneva, was in attendance. Many of the representatives were foreign students attending American colleges.

Mr. J. A. Guest of Amherst was chairman of the committee on the world economic situation; Miss Margaret Scott of Smith conducted the investigation on disarmament; and Mr. Sol M. Isaac of Yale headed the committee concerned with the problem of treaty revision.

The homes of many of the citizens here have been opened to the delegates through the League of Nations Association of Rhode Island, which organization is a contributor to the financial support of the Model League.

'Cliff Dwellers' Have Their Patch of Green

GARDEN COURT HOUSING ARRANGEMENT — Wurts Brothers

This Group of Apartment Houses, Designed by Mr. Clarence S. Stein of New York City, Won First Prize of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Show How, in Modern Designing, the Tendency Is Predominantly in the Direction of Light and Air and Sunshine.

PRIZE-WINNING HOUSES STRESS NEED OF LIGHT

Vincent Astor and Phipps Receive Architects' Awards for 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—The apartment house medals of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects were awarded for 1932 to Mr. Vincent Astor, as owner of 120 East End Avenue, and to the Phipps Houses, Inc., owner of the Phipps Houses at Fiftieth Street and Thirty-ninth Avenue, Long Island City.

The presentation was made by Mr. Arthur C. Holden, chairman of the committee of award, at a dinner of the chapter here.

The houses considered by the committee in awarding the prizes show a trend in modern architecture toward larger apartment house units and openness of plan with permanent provision for light and air, according to Mr. Holden. They also indicate a tendency toward the suppression of all unnecessary detail and toward the use of the material itself for ornamental effect.

The Phipps Houses, planned by Mr. Clarence S. Stein, were singled out as "an outstanding example of the social and economic value of openness of plan, permanent light and air, as well-planned individual units at low rentals."

"Every room," the committee commented, "has either street exposure or a direct view on the garden, a standard of desirability which is seldom met with even in apartments planned for tenants of a higher income group."

The number of rooms in each suite varies from one to five, with four as the average, and the average rental is $16.75 a room.

The Astor structure in East End Avenue, of which Mr. Charles A. Platt is the architect, was cited for "the exceptional excellence of the plan and the harmony between exterior design and the interior arrangement."

Four honorable mentions were awarded in addition to the two medals of honor. The committee expressed surprise at the large number and excellent quality of this year's entries.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Exhibition and sale of Navajo handicraft, auspices Massachusetts branch, Eastern Association of Indian Affairs, 264 Boylston Street, until 10, through Monday.

Presentation of competitive plays by Simmons students, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8.

Dinner and dance, De Molay Commandery, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Lecture on "The Boston Industrial Home," by Mr. Oliver C. Eliot, superintendent; 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time," continuous from 1 to 11.
Plymouth—"Happy Landing," 8:30.
Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Escudero, Spanish dancer, 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

"Snow Train" trip to Plymouth, N. H., leave North Station 8:30.

American Palestine Campaign Committee of Boston: Public reception to Dr. Nahum Goldman, World Zionist Organization representative, Temple Mishkan Tefila, 2:30.

Old South Forum: Lecture on "Gilbert and Sullivan," by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Harvard, musical illustrations by Harvard and Radcliffe students, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Why I Became a Radical," by Mr. Oliver Baldwin, son of Mr. Stanley Baldwin; musical program; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Opening of sixth annual exhibition of Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street, 4 to 6.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; address, "What We Must Do to Save Our World," by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Minister of Community Church of New York; musical program; 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Eugene O'Neill: Playwright-Philosopher," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, 3:30; recital, "Drama, Poetry and Music of Legend and Myth," by Miss Laura Huxtable Porter, 8; both events, lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street.

Harvard Club of Boston: Organ recital, auspices New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists, by Mr. Raymond C. Robinson, 3:30.

Conference, Grande Voiture, Massachusetts Forty and Eight Society, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridge: Address, "Lincoln, Washington and the Constitution," by Mr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of National United Committee for Law Enforcement, 10:45.

First Baptist Church, Revere: Afternoon mass meeting on prohibition; address by Mr. Clinton N. Howard, 3.

First Baptist Church, Jamaica Plain: Meeting, churches of Jamaica Plain; talk, "The Rock of the Republic," by Mr. Clinton N. Howard, 7:30.

Exhibition and sale of Navajo handicraft, auspices Massachusetts Branch, Eastern Association of Indian Affairs, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 2:30 to 10 p. m., through Monday.

EVENTS MONDAY

National Civic Federation: Lecture, "The Washington Community Chest," by Mr. Elwood Street, community chest organizer, home of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 306 Dartmouth Street, 3.

Harvard University: Lecture in German in series on "18 Jarhundert: Goethe und seine Umgebung," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, 4.

Closing day, exhibition and sale of Navajo Handicraft, auspices Massachusetts Branch, Eastern Association of Indian Affairs, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 2:30 to 10 p. m.

Boston University: Meeting, C. L. A. Socialism Club, discussion of "Socialism and the Student," Mr. Henry W. L. Dana, leader; 5.

Second in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Morgan Memorial: "Founders' Day" celebration, special program and open house, all day.

New England Women's Club: Discussion of "Current Events," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 5, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by Escudero, Spanish dancer.

Sunday afternoon, March 6, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, March 8, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club.

Tuesday evening, March 8, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Student Orchestra of Harvard University.

Wednesday morning, March 9, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Tito Schipa, tenor.

Wednesday evening, March 9, in Jordan Hall, concert by Ruth Posselt, violinist.

Friday afternoon, March 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Fay Ferguson, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, in Repertory Hall, a concert by the Jubilee Singers.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club.

Monday evening, March 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Flora Collins, mezzo-soprano.

Wednesday evening, March 16, in Brown Hall, a concert by Harrison Keller, violinist, and Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 16, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by La Argentina.

Thursday evening, March 17, in Jordon Hall, a concert of chamber pieces by Yves Chardon, violoncellist, and ensemble.

Friday afternoon, March 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Friday evening, March 18, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Saturday morning, March 19, in Jordan Hall, a Young People's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Contemporary European paintings to March 3; contemporary Japanese paintings; Washingtoniana; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects, opening March 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Romano.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water-Color Paintings. Through March 5.

Grace Horne's Gallery, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Water colors and oils by Arthur Musgrave.

Twentieth Century Club—Henry Curtis Ahl. Through March 7.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with slowly rising temperature tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy with rain or snow; colder Sunday night and Monday; moderate east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest Sunday; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Sunday cloudy, followed by snow or rain; colder Sunday night and Monday.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature tonight, followed by snow or rain Sunday; colder Sunday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature tonight, followed by rain Sunday; colder Sunday night and Monday.

Massachusetts: Fair, with slowly rising temperature tonight, followed by rain in southeast and rain or snow in west and north portions Sunday; colder Sunday night and Monday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east or southeast winds, increasing Sunday; fair weather tonight; Sunday overcast weather with rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	42	Montreal	30	30
Bismarck	-12	10	Nantucket	36	36
Boston	32	43	New Orleans	62	72
Buffalo	30	34	New York	32	40
Calgary	-4	2	Norfolk, Va.	42	80
Charleston	58	76	North Platte	2	18
Chicago	38	40	Philadelphia	38	44
Cincinnati	36	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	38	62
Denver	10	26	Pittsburgh	34	42
Eastport, Me.	30	34	Portland, Me.	34	42
Hatteras	46	64	Raleigh	46	62
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	34	48
7p.m.March4	70		Salt Lake City	36	36
Helena, Mont.	10	20	St. Paul	0	32
Huron, S. D.	0	14	San Francisco	48	66
Jacksonville	64	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	20	32
Kansas City	12	40	Seattle	48	48
Key West	76	84	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	52	68	Washington	38	44
Memphis	48	54	Wichita, Kan.	10	42
Miami, Fla.	72	72	Williston, N.D.	-14	10

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 5. B—Maximum March 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:27 p. m., Sunday 10:41 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Caroline Cabot and Vic Whitman.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Talk, J. L. Bartone; "The Situation in China and the Japanese Viewpoint."
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell Barbary Coast Orchestra from Green Key, New Hampshire; Gus Arnheim's Orchestra from Chicago.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Sammy Watkins's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work."
5:45 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Edward Lord, pianist.
6:15 Interview.
6:30 Bradford Orchestra.
6:45 "Just Willie."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press"; Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 McEnelly's orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the So.
10:30 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:45 The Rhapsodizers; orchestra.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Musical Mirror," Ralph Nylund; string ensemble.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, piano team.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:45 CBS, Vaughn de Leath.
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 "Romantic High Lights in Music"; organist; soloists.
10:00 Yankee Network Artists Bureau recital.
10:30 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Witching Hour; dramatization.
5:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belascois Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Hoosier Editor, Frederick Landis.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Caborundum Band; Indian Legend.
9:30 CBS, Novelty Orchestra, "Scrappy Lambert."
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; debate.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enrie Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Beau Brummel of Song."
5:45 Pine State Express program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Trumen Carew's Entertainers.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:30 Studio program.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 6

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:50 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Broadcast from Berlin.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, G. E. Circle, Giovanni Martinelli, guest artist.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Anti-Hoarding Campaign Program; President Hoover; Colonel Knox; Secretary Mills; Senator Robinson.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 George Washington Bicentennial.
10:30 Goldman Ensemble.
10:38 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:01 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
12:30 Springfield Symphony Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Beatrice Herford, monologist; Mischa Levitski, pianist.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
3:20 Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Orchestra; vocal trio; piano duo; tenor.
7:15 Conrad Nagel.
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Cactus Charlie."
11:30 Metropolitan organ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 "Bouquet of Memories," quartet.
9:30 Organ melodies.
10:00 Ralph Nylund, tenor.
10:30 CBS, Community Center faculty recital.
11:00 Morning service from Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Political talk.
2:45 Shepard Dancepators; soloists.
3:00 People's Choral Union.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Harlequin Mandolin Ensemble.
5:15 Twilight Reveries.
5:30 The Vagabonds.
6:00 Song recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "The Jaysnoff Sisters; piano team.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, The Pennzoil Parade; orchestra; "The Kings Jesters"; soloists.
8:30 CBS, "The Metropolitans"; male quartet.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 "The Seiberling Singers."
9:15 Ranny Week's Troubadours.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greire's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Finnish Club Choir.
10:45 The Powers Trio.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS, Land o' Make Believe, Children's Playlet.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Morning Service From Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, string ensemble.
12:30 CBS, International broadcast, Geneva; Frederic William Wile; Dr. Mary Emma Woolley.
12:45 CBS, Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor.
5:00 The Russian Art Ensemble.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Columbia concerts program; Hans Barth, pianist.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Saxophonist and pianist.
8:45 "Jack, Ted and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Fisk University chorus.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin; news.
10:00 CBS, the Gauchos.
10:15 CBS, Anti-Hoarding Campaign; President Hoover; speakers.
10:30 CBS, International Revue.
11:00 CBS, Hamilton College Choir; 56 male voices.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, The Revolving Stage.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation of America debate.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

A New Record Source Is Tapped

Brunswick's First Group Well Selected and Includes Pleasing 'Schwanda' Baritone Disk

WEEKLY DISK MAKERS REVIEW

By VOLNEY D. HURD

BRUNSWICK'S first record offerings came under our critical needle this week. With an obviously vast amount of material to choose from, Mr. Harry Kruse made an unusually interesting selection of records for Brunswick's première in this column. There was a slight tendency, it seemed, to record perhaps a bit too deeply, as with some other makes of records, with the result that mechanical noises originate at the pickup, and there is likely to be a tendency to suggest blasting. This may be due to the fact that the disk makers are seeking to make up in their records the lack of response in many of the machines now in use around the country.

Thus the old-type mechanical or acoustical phonograph and some of the new-type combination machines with only one stage of audio amplification may seem to need an extra amount of energy from the record itself. With the current modern machine, however, this is not at all necessary, and the writer, for one, would like to see some experiments made with records cut only half as intensely as at present, getting the amplification purely from the electrical apparatus.

This is not an indictment of the Brunswick records we have, but merely a point which the playing of them brings to our thought. Now to proceed with the review.

"How Could I Ever Forget My Beloved" and "I Am Schwanda," from "Schwanda, the Bagpipe Player" (Jaromir Weinberger). Sung by Theodor Scheidl, baritone with the Berlin State Opera House Orchestra, Hermann Weigert, conductor, Brunswick 12-inch record.

"Schwanda der Dudelsackpfiefer" (Schwanda, the Bagpipe Player), an opera by Jaromir Weinberger, was first presented on April 27, 1927, in Prague. Its first American performance was given by the Metropolitan Opera on Nov. 7, 1931. Based on a Bohemian folk tale, it tells of Schwanda, the bagpipe player, a peasant Orpheus, merry, amusing, who goes his own errant way and comes out right in the end, even upsetting the lower world in his travels.

In format Schwanda resembles Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" in its borrowing of technique from that nationalistic and truly peasant Bohemian opera except that Weinberger's opera is more sophisticated and metropolitan. Schwanda also leans toward Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Golden Cockerel" in details. The overture and polka from this opera are the most popular bits. Music from "Schwanda" has been played in many cities of Europe, by the Philharmonic-Symphony and at the Lewisohn Stadium concerts in New York.

"Schwanda" is particularly melodious. It strikes a happy mid-point between ordinary opera and light opera. The first song mentioned is particularly lovely. It has a familiar touch, seeming to borrow freely from certain Wagnerian harmonic progressions.

Theodor Scheidl sings this with a great deal of feeling and is particularly effective in his very soft passages showing a beauty of tone which one is more likely to associate with a tenor than a baritone.

On the other side of the record Mr. Scheidl sings with a chorus. This is a more rollicking number. The record is one of the best operatic records we have had and is to be highly recommended.

"Standchen" (Brahms) and "Minnelied" (German folk song), sung by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone, accompanied by the State Opera House of Berlin, conducted by Franz Rupp, Brunswick 10-inch record.

This is another excellent vocal record by another very good baritone. Both the songs are too well known to require discussion. The recording is very good.

"Bacchanale," from "Samson and Delilah" (Saint-Saëns), played by the Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris under the direction of Albert Wolff, Brunswick 12-inch.

This ballet music is probably as well known as any dance excerpts from opera. It has been done time and time again and is particularly effective in the opera where it builds up to the climax when Samson pushes two massive columns apart and brings down the temple in ruins. The Brunswick recording of this is an average performance, both technically and musically. This is, of course, a question of personal opinion again, for there are people who might like the conservative reading of this opus which Mr. Wolff gives it. The writer prefers a more vivid performance.

Gems from George White's Scandals, played by Victor Young and his Brunswick Orchestra and the following vocalists: Bing Crosby, Boswell Sisters, Connie Boswell, Frank Munn, Mills Brothers, Brunswick 12-inch record.

Very few musical comedies have any single tune which one wants to hear for a whole record, but these shows do lend themselves to a potpourri arrangement of their many numbers. All put together in a single record, there is enough variety so the results seldom become banal.

It will be noticed that the artists are all radio performers, including the now famous Mills brothers, who, with their four voices, can imitate dance orchestra instruments with amazing accuracy. With voices that have been trained especially for microphone work, the results from a recording viewpoint are very good.

"The Wooden Soldier and the China Doll" and **"Can't We Talk It Over,"** played by Ben Bernie and his orchestra, Brunswick 10-inch record.

Ben Bernie is distinctly an individual. Apart from the fact that his music is always good, there is something in his speaking voice which is quite captivating. He gives a sense of relaxation and, a sort of naïve sophistication, if such a phrase can be used, which is extremely easy to listen to. In this record Mr. Bernie "sings" a chorus. His "singing" is talking, but the natural inflection of his voice is more musical than much singing and certainly more humorous. The number itself is very peppy but with a delicacy quite appropriate to the title which takes it out of the noisy class. The other side is just a coupling number. The record is a good one.

All in all, a pretty good group of records.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

France, to a German

The Civilization of France, by Ernst Robert Curtius. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $4.

OF ALL civilized countries, France is easily the most often flattered. Indeed, the flattery begins at home in her own proverb: "Each man has two countries, his own and France." She regards it as unremarkably natural that you should visit her and that afterward you should advertise her virtues; she certainly would not forgive you if you publicly condemned her way of life. A man who did that would be guilty of "attacking the "immense être humain appelé France." You are attacking civilization.

She expects you to admire her bien être—her well-being—and her nice handling of the art of living. But her people rarely return the compliment by visiting and admiring your own country. The idea that a man may broaden himself by foreign travel, common among Anglo-Saxons, is unknown to the Frenchman, who prefers to sink his roots deeply in one place rather than to spread them over many places. France for him is a microcosm of the world; it would therefore be an exaggeration to see the whole. Such logical self-satisfaction is sometimes exasperating; but we are learning nowadays to examine international mental differences and to accept them. We are learning that, whatever else they may be, "Fifty million Frenchmen"—and men of any other nation for that matter—"can't be wrong." They are merely different.

Sympathetic and Impartial

This excellent book by Herr Ernst Robert Curtius, a German author, is a structural analysis of French civilization, written on these new lines. It is a book noteworthy for its sympathy, understanding, care and impartiality. Not so brilliant as Salvator de Madariaga's "Englishmen, Frenchman and Spaniards," it nevertheless fills in the outlines suggested by that spirited work and is a corrective to both prejudice and unthinking fervor. Herr Curtius's aim was not to present a comprehensive description of French civilization but to analyze the structure supporting its history, literature, art, religion, education and social life, and to deduce a heirarchy of values.

It is impossible to examine in great detail so rich a judgment. His fundamental point is his explanation of the French ideal of the civilized man as a national conception, and the corollary that France by nature, race and the judicial intellect regards herself as being in a central position in the world, peculiarly favorable to the realization of such an ideal. That there is a younger generation which is beginning to think of civilization as something European and even of the world, instead of something intrinsically French, Herr Curtius agrees; though curiously enough he does not examine the latter-day colonial ventures, and indeed is inclined to underrate the French contribution to discovery and colonization on the grounds that France came when most of the spade work had been done by the Italians, the Portuguese, the Spaniards and the English.

This is a limitation to his book, but not a serious one. In his main contention he is right. France regards herself as the "land of reconciliation, of adjustment, of the golden mean" — in the sense understood by the ancients, who regarded the middle course as the best. Without a primitive tradition, she was born a secondary civilization out of the civilization of Rome, itself secondary to the civilization of Greece. France has little race memory of the primitive; and indeed when she is faced by the savage she tends notoriously to sentimentalize him, treating him as a susceptible adolescent, just as the Anglo-Saxon treats him as a child.

Æsthetically Central

Imbued with her ideal of the humane, collective civilized man, France has drilled herself to become the modern state par excellence, where democracy and civilization are not unhappily wedded terms. They are coevals. The people have, by what seems a paradox, an official culture by instinct. The term "intellectual" is not one of reproach. And while many countries regard themselves as "central" countries—Spain, for example, realistically as the link between Europe and Africa, the Old and New Worlds; Germany, as standing between two opposing forces—France thinks of herself as æstheticaly and ethically central.

This central sense is found in everything French, and especially in regard to literature and art, on which Herr Curtius is immensely interesting. Parnassus becomes a stock exchange on which all ideas must be quoted. Literature is an intermediary. The result is a "literature which stands midway between two extremes. It is not characterized by supreme inspiration, but by the harmonious balance of intellectual moderation."

If outside of the Provençal poets we miss that lyrical feeling, that wild fresh air, that sense of the unknown, we are missing elements which mean nothing to the French mentality and which they find incomprehensible and even slightly ridiculous in other nationalities. They do not admit that there is anything which cannot be reduced to the French or "humaine" conception of order. An extremely stimulating and valuable book.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

As England Was

The Golden Years, by Philip Gibbs. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS always lets his thesis crop out in his novels. In "The Golden Years," the thesis not only crops out but overlies the story. This is not because, page by page, there is much dissertation but because what there is, is expressed with conviction and emotion, whereas the story itself is gentle, detached, and in a way remote. The sum total turns out to be an interesting chronicle of Victorian England, but that is as much because it proves the utter disappearance of the old England and points the contrast with the new, as because it tells the story of Lady Isobel Ingleby's spirited but ineffectual struggle against her environment.

"The Golden Years of the Victorian Era," writes Sir Philip, "when England became fat and prosperous, have been followed by lean years in which the old reserves of wealth are almost exhausted, and England's supremacy in trade, based upon cheap labor and slum conditions, has been challenged by many rivals."

In order to portray the England that is forever gone, Sir Philip has related the experiences of a young lady of quality in an environment now as extinct as the Middle Ages, though the lady is still living. He pictures Lady Isobel in 1868, when she was 18, trembling at the thought of addressing her noble father, steeped in sentiment, protected, chaperoned, hedged about with Grundyisms.

Isobel grew up in Alderton House in Surrey. She went twice a year to her father's London mansion in Belgrave Square. She suffered the limited and ladylike instruction of her governess, Miss Venables. She received a suitable proposal of marriage from a lordling who resembled Sir Galahad in looks and character.

But Isobel was a rebel. She made friends with a young journalist and his play-acting sister. She went to the theater against her father's orders. She committed the frightful indiscretion of riding alone in a hansom cab. She made appointments to meet the young journalist at the museum and at Mme. Tussaud's. She kept poor Miss Venables waiting for her in one room at the waxworks show while she talked with Harry Verney in another. It was all harmless, but it was accomplished by deceit and by flagrant disobedience to her exalted father. She is a credible and a delightful creation.

In the end she was caught in the machinery of caste and had to marry her Sir Galahad, but she has kept her individuality all her life. She flew to France last year. She believes that life was happier in her time for people above the poverty line. Romance, hero worship, illusion have been lost. Other things have been gained, such as democracy, liberty, fresh air and frankness; but however Sir Philip may try to qualify his statements, he seems to be in love with the Golden Years of idealism, good manners, pork pie hats and whiskers.

Woolworth of Journalism

Lusty Scripps: The Life of E. W. Scripps (1854-1926) by Gilson Gardner. New York: Vanguard. $3.50.

FOR journalists E. W. Scripps and the chain of newspapers he founded, now called the Scripps-Howard League, possess a unique and romantic interest. This does not seem to depend on the quality of the papers themselves. I have yet to hear of one being widely cited as a model for the emulation of other newspapers, or receiving the academic acclaim of a school of journalism. They are indeed credited with a certain degree of liberalism and superiority to the influences which not infrequently determine newspaper policies.

As the result of the steady insistence of all their makers they are generally regarded as progressive. Some day a research bureau might look into this boast and determine on what it is based. Under the system of partial employee ownership in force in the organization, editors, rather than business managers, control the individual papers, with the general result that the policies are more in accord with the beliefs of the masses than in harmony with the desires of the business community. This, however, is not the unvarying result. A young editor paid a starvation salary, and compelled to make the paper pay in order to meet payments on the stock assigned him, is not likely to be wholly antagonistic to big business in his town.

Mr. Gilson Gardner, for years Washington correspondent of their papers, and in his later years the companion and confidant of Mr. Scripps, was well qualified to write this biography and has made of it a fascinating volume. As a biography of an unusual man, a great executive, a keen money maker, it is a model. If one complains that much which would have made the book valuable to newspaper men has been omitted, the author may plead that he has written a biography, not a treatise on journalism. But it would have been interesting to have one or two achievements of this group of papers, which might justify their claim to high public service, cited. Some specific description of the policy which has caused these papers to describe themselves as "progressive" would be valuable. Beyond a desire to keep the paper always in harmony with what is called "labor sentiment," no very definite line of policy is described in this volume. Whether to accept thus broadly the inspired wisdom of the proletariat, to exclusion of the wishes of the bourgeoisie, is quite as patriotic in America as it is in Russia is more than doubtful.

According to his biographer, Mr. Scripps read little on economic subjects. Henry George and Karl Marx were books alike closed to him. Mr. Lincoln Steffens said of him: "There is no other like him; energy, vision, courage, wisdom. He thinks his own thoughts absolutely. He sees straight. He goes crooked, but sees the line he is on and his thinking sticks to that." Mr. Gardner adds to this the fact that "he wrote letters to his editors hammering into them the fundamental principles which he insisted should be observed in running Scripps papers; letters which for style, force and content are probably without parallel in the history of journalism." I cannot but feel that a few of these letters would have added greatly to the value of Mr. Gardner's volume.

W. J. A.

NEIL BELL

Whose "Life and Andrew Otway" (Putnam) Was Reviewed in These Columns Feb. 20.

The Dowser and His Art

Water Diviners and Their Methods, by Henri Mager. Translated by A. H. Bell. London: Bell. 16s. net.

THOUGH the faculty of divining subterranean waters by means of a pendulum or wooden or metal rod derives from the seventeenth century, it is only in France that it has reached a high development. In the English-speaking countries, the dowser's art has received no official recognition and has been regarded as a dubious borderland between science and superstition, of much the same utility and authenticity as palmistry, astrology or taking horoscopes. A close reading of M. Henri Mager's rather difficult book can leave no doubt in an unbiased thought that it is not only an expert but a quite legitimate science. In France, it has advanced far beyond the primitive methods of the old-style dowser who detected underground waters or minerals by the sudden energy of his forked stick.

M. Mager claims that the good dowser or hydrologist needs to be an accurate observer, a trained geologist, well acquainted with physics and chemistry, a mineralogist and a student versed in the more modern theories of the constitution of matter. His own receiving set of inductors, amplifiers, "interference-generators," colored detectors and the like is as much removed from the ancient rod as a modern liner from a Greek trireme, and the claims he makes as to what he can do with it are correspondingly intricate. The course, depth and yield of the subterranean stream are only the A B C of the science. He declares that the properly equipped dowser can determine the nature of the water discovered beneath the surface, its volcanic or other origin, the manner of its discharge, the quality of its pressure and, what is perhaps most important, what are its constituents, what salts or minerals it contains and to what extent it is polluted by infiltration from the surface of the earth. M. Mager unequivocally declares that his hydrological methods are a much more reliable indication of the purity of a newly discovered water supply than the less sensitive tests by chemical analysis.

To the ordinary reader these claims must appear so large as to be fantastic. How can a man, he will say, walking over the surface of a piece of ground, reveal, map and analyze a water supply buried deep in the earth under layers of rock and soil, no matter how delicate and elaborate his mechanism of discovery? But the same not very intelligent criticism might be applied to the most modern type of telescope. M. Mager's case is that all subterranean waters are overlaid by electro-magnetic fields of radiant energy whose atomic vibrations are communicated to the dowser's instrument through the collateral vibrations given off by his own body. Thus, some dowsers are much more sensitive media than others.

What causes the rod to move or the more modern apparatus to set up indications of the presence of water is the opposition between a dual current traveling from the rod or mechanism into the earth and from the earth to the rod. Intrinsically, the process is not more remarkable than the responses of the magnetic needle to the vibratory influences of the poles or the interactions between waves of sound and the aerials of a wireless set. A hundred years ago, all these discoveries of the play of electrical forces would have seemed as grotesquely meaningless as the art of divining the future from the entrails of animals now seems to us. The revelations as to the structure and capacities of the atom have entirely revolutionized not merely our scientific methods but the face of the whole world.

For that reason, M. Mager's claims are by no means excessive. What is a pity is that he has not expounded them with the order, sequence and clarity which the arrival of a new science demands.

H. J. MASSINGHAM

An Itinerant Lake

Across the Gobi Desert, by Sven Hedin. London: George Routledge. 25s. net.

IT LEAPS to the eyes that Dr. Sven Hedin is not a journalist. He comes back from the biggest exploring expedition that has ever invaded Central Asia, writes a book about it and keeps the biggest item of news till the end.

Not to follow Dr. Hedin's example, let us see what Dr. Hedin missed. There is a vast lake in the heart of China called Lop-nor. It is as large as the Great Salt Lake of Utah. It has suddenly transported itself across half a province as though from Utah to the deserts of Arizona. By so doing it has changed the whole economic future of the vast satrapy of Sinkiang—a region not far short of the size of Europe if we leave Russia out of account.

Imagine yourself not only the first person to learn and to understand the significance of this colossal fact, but to have actually forecast 28 years before that the lake was going to move. Dr. Sven Hedin was in that position. He mentions his "scoop" first on page 360.

Lop-nor is fed by a river which meanders over a vast plain. Two thousand years ago, or thereabouts, the river bed was where it is now. So much is known from ancient Chinese geographies. Silting caused the water to find a new level. There was another depression in the desert to receive it. So the lake transferred itself thither, while the geographers with touching faith continued to place it in its old position. Dr. Hedin about 1901 noticed the discrepancy. He also saw that a very slight change of levels would send the lake on its travels once more.

Some time in the interval—probably in 1921—the change has taken place. The river is back in its old channel. Vegetation is again spreading in a thin line across the interminable desert. There is water for man and beast. And, most important of all, the new route is on the direct line between the province of Sinkiang and China. The four months of arduous travel by camel caravan over waterless desert are not merely shorn of their chief perplexity, but the dream of a motor road is brought within the sphere of practicality. Then the four months would dwindle to two weeks and intercourse would replace isolation for some 2,000,000 people. This is a great enterprise to look forward to, so soon as the seething cauldron which is present-day China settles down.

Apart from this dramatic discovery, Dr. Hedin's narrative is remarkable in that it is an account of the biggest expedition of explorers that has ever invaded the heart of Asia. Leaving no phase of exploration to chance, he took with him a young army of assistants—18 whites, 10 Chinese and 34 servants, not to mention pilot balloons, theodolites, wireless and all the gamut of tools required for surveying and expertly examining everything they came across. Dr. Hedin may in fact (in company with Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews) claim to have rationalized exploration. Fortunately for explorers, rationalization in this case means more employment instead of less.

There can be no question, however, that in turning exploration into a business, Dr. Hedin has turned out of it the old glamour which attaches to the lone traveler, venturing into the unknown. Read, for example, by way of contrast with "Across the Gobi Desert," Mr. Owen Lattimore's "The Desert Road to Turkestan." Mr. Lattimore traversed much the same territory as Dr. Hedin. His companions were Mongol and Chinese camel drovers. They live again in his pages. One shares their privations, their pleasures, their point of view. But with Dr. Hedin's latest book one never gets away from Europe. One is an alien among aliens. This was not the case when Dr. Hedin went to Asia in the years gone by. The record of his investigations, in fact, may have gained upon the roundabouts. But it has certainly lost upon the swings.

Selected Poems, by Glenn Ward Dresbach (New York: Holt. $2.50), contains verse drawn from nine previous volumes published by Mr. Dresbach in the last 15 years. They picture the Southwest, the middle western farm and Panama in much the same tradition as the nineteenth century sang the New England farm, seacoast and forest. It is right that the yucca blossom as well as the gentian, the mesa as well as the granite hill, should find a place in America's poetry, even without new interpretation. Mr. Dresbach paints them with the brilliance of an oil painting, simply and lovingly. He is not afraid to point a moral; he finds no need to be conspicuously sophisticated. Many to whom the "uncommunicative poetry" of the day, the subtleties of Mr. T. S. Eliot, the vigor of Mr. Robinson Jeffers and Mr. John Crowe Ransome are so much fog and storm cloud, will be thankful for Mr. Dresbach's untroubled simplicity.

The Early Tennyson

Unpublished Early Poems by Alfred Tennyson. edited by Charles Tennyson. New York: Macmillan. $5.

IT IS a heartening fact that within the last few years we have so far recovered from the mood of wilful rebelliousness which attended the crumbling of the Victorian tradition that it is possible today to praise Tennyson without apology. To be sure, we are far from placing him on the eminence which he occupied during the latter part of his life, and we are careful to differentiate between the outpourings of his lyrical genius and the self-conscious harmonies of his moral muse—to discriminate, in Mr. Harold Nicolson's phrase, between Tennyson the poet and Tennyson the bard. Yet in so far as he was a true poet, his fascination for us lies not merely in his technical skill, but in the glimpses we catch of an arresting and sensitive personality, in the passion and tragedy lurking at the heart of his moods of misty doubt and dim hope.

Two years ago, interest in Tennyson was stimulated by the publication of his blank verse drama, "The Devil and the Lady," written at the age of 14. The astounding precocity there displayed appears also in this important collection of hitherto unpublished Juvenilia, edited by his grandson. It offers corroborative testimony, in the shape of a translation from Claudian's "Proserpine," written at the age of 12 or thereabouts, that Tennyson was gifted from the outset with a splendid fund of technical resources. Nor was this early facility the less remarkable because it was purely imitative: that was only to be expected, and it would be a fruitless task to examine the manifold influences—Milton, Pope, Byron, Moore and even Mrs. Hemans —which abound in these poems. Their chief interest lies in the light which they throw on the natural bent of his genius at that early date.

In this respect they are a little disappointing. There is not the fondness for exotic themes that we find in the "Poems by Two Brothers," but instead an indulgence in apocalyptic vision, particularly in "Armageddon," the early work on which he drew for his prize poem, "Timbuctoo." Is this a peculiar indication of the depths of Tennyson's nature? Probably not. One is reminded that youth naturally turns to such themes, and one thinks perhaps of the flamboyant descriptive passages of "Queen Mab" or of the grandiose mysticism of Miss Millay's "Renascence," to take a twentieth-century example.

The later poems are obviously minor predictions. There are several of the "Keepsaks" variety to Marion, Amy, etc., which might easily be spared. In the very bad allegory, "Sense and Conscience," we get more than a hint of the "bard" of later years. There are two experiments in classical meters, one of which ("Ilion") has a lyric loveliness which shines through its pedantic form. The verbal ingenuity of "Milton's Mulberry" and "What Thor said to the Bard" suggests, of all people, Gerard Manley Hopkins! All the poems are interesting; few will compel the reader to return to them for repeated readings.

Holstein—and Goethe

Studies in Modern History, by G. P. Gooch. New York: Longmans, Green.

PROFESSOR GOOCH has a happy faculty of choosing to write about things which are of interest not only to professional historians, but to the general reader as well. He was the first scholar to supply British and American students with an authoritative and comprehensive history of the extremely important period between the Congress of Berlin and the World War. In that volume, he proved that it is possible to treat comparatively recent events which are still political issues in a manner both impartial and interesting.

In this book have been brought together 10 essays which had already appeared in periodicals. They indicate the wide range of Professor Gooch's studies and experience, as well as the soundness of his scholarship. Six of them deal with subjects of German history.

By far the longest, and perhaps the most important from the viewpoint of original research, is the paper on Baron von Holstein, the "mystery man" of the German Foreign Office who had more to do with shaping the foreign policy of the Empire from 1890 to 1906 than any other individual. Seldom has an official of so much influence remained in such obscurity throughout his career, or appeared to his contemporaries and their successors as a more sinister figure. All that was unwholesome in the old system of diplomacy seems to have been exemplified in his character. His genius for intrigues was extraordinary, but it led him into serious mistakes and eventual failure. Russia was his undoing. His was the principal responsibility for the estangement with the Tsar which precipitated the Franco-Russian alliance; he appears to have realized his mistake too late, and tried to remedy it at Björkö in 1905, but only half-heartedly. On his behalf, it can be said that he was opposed to the big navy program which cost Germany the friendship of England. Yet he did as much as any other man to provoke the formation of the Triple Entente. Professor Gooch concludes that "Holstein's career was a misfortune to his country," and that "the moral of his underground activities, unique in the annals of modern history, is that power and public responsibility should reside in the same hands."

In the year when the centenary of Goethe's passing is being observed, the essay on "The Political Background of Goethe's Life" is especially timely. It is interesting to recall that as a young man the poet was for several years a leading figure in the Government of Weimar, and the friend and counselor of Duke Karl August. His horror of war was gained on the battlefield itself, and a remark he made immediately after Valmy, where he received his baptism of fire, indicates that he had a deep comprehension of the significance of political and military events.

"Here and today," he said to one of his companions, "commences a new epoch of world history, and you can boast that you were present at its birth." Professor Gooch comments: "It was a bold prophecy; but a century dominated by the forces of nationality and democracy was to prove its truth." Yet, in his political thinking, Goethe did not belong to the nineteenth century whose advent he hailed on the field at Valmy, but rather the eighteenth.

Letters of Theo van Gogh

Theo van Gogh, Lettres à son Frère Vincent, compiled by V. M. van Gogh. Amsterdam: N. V. Maatschappij tot Verspreiding van Goede en Goekoope Lectuur. $2 net.

VINCENT VAN GOGH interests us for what he thought and expressed in his letters as well as for what he put on canvas. The most important of these letters, to his brother Theo, fill three volumes, the first two written in Dutch, the last in French. To complete this correspondence, his nephew and namesake, V. W. van Gogh, has now published a volume of 127 pages containing 41 letters from his father Theo to his uncle Vincent. Written in French, these letters correspond to the third volume of Vincent's to Theo and cover a period of about a year and a half.

One must know something of the tragic life of the artist to be able to appreciate the delicacy of feeling that runs through Theo's letters, his concern for his brother's well-being, the almost maternal solicitude he shows. Theo had faith in Vincent from the beginning, and was willing to make every sacrifice to help him. This attitude was shared by Theo's wife Jo, a few of whose letters are also published in this volume. After both men had passed away she remained the faithful guardian of all that concerned them, and posterity has to thank her for much that would otherwise have been lost. The letters of Vincent, published in several languages, owe their translation into English to her pen.

These letters of Theo's also throw light on the careers of Gauguin, Pissarro, Cézanne, Renoir, Forain, Sisley, Toulouse-Lautrec, Monticelli and others, and the Club des XX in Brussels. Theo gives a vivid description of the exhibitions which took place from October, 1888, until July, 1890, furnishing his brother details of the pictures he thought good, the criticisms passed, the prices paid and the general shop talk about their contemporaries.

David's Day

David's Day, by Denis Mackail. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

IF DAVID hadn't arrived just when he did, Mr. Albert Coffin would never have taken the 8:20, the Paddington mystery might never have been solved; the third Lord Midhurst would not have escaped the clutches of Mr. Fink; Mrs. Rainbow, the charwoman, might have lost her position, to say nothing of her home; Sir Blundell Hascombe, K. C. B., G. C. V. O., "and a whole lot of other initials," might not—and so on and still on. Swiftly the reader is escorted all over London, among high and low, rich and poor.

There is no plot. David merely starts the ball rolling. To stop it is impossible; therefore, the author describes its peregrinations and you follow fascinated. The episodes are distinct and self-contained. But there is a link that binds them together: it is David's day. The story is cleverly conceived and humorously set forth. Gay satire pervades the account of London's model housing projects, ex-slums and slums-to-be, as it does the analysis of an author's habits, or the delightful fling at Who's Who.

The book is rich in variety of characters, has racy dialogue and a wealth of provocative phrases.

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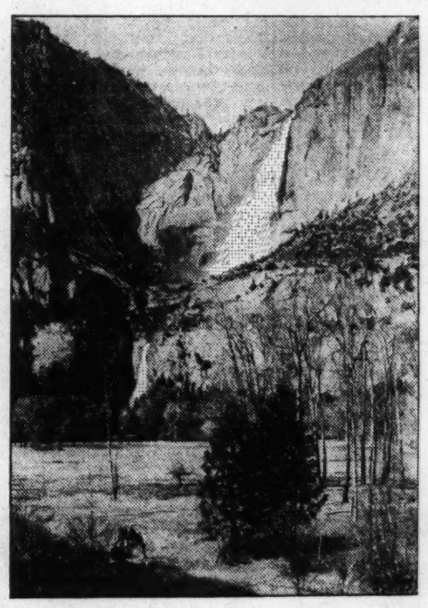

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Modern English Etchings

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

ONLY 50 years ago etching—notwithstanding the achievements of Meryon and Whistler—was still looked upon very largely as a reproductive art. That is to say, people thought of it, as of engraving, chiefly as a means whereby a picture in oils or water color might be reproduced in terms of black and white. Therefore when the Society of Painter-Etchers was founded in 1880 this title was chosen, not to indicate that the members were painters as well as etchers, but to imply that the members were going to produce original works, etchings as "original" as any paintings. If the society had to be rechristened today, it probably would call itself the Society of Original Etchers, for though it does not exclude reproductive work, the society exists primarily to encourage original engraving in all its various forms.

Gradually this society—now known as the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers—has extended its scope, and its exhibitions include every kind of print in black and white, engravings on wood as well as on metal. Celebrating its jubilee in the fiftieth annual exhibition now open at 5a Pall Mall East, the society shows a diversity of accomplishment in a wide variety of prints.

Sir Frank Short

The president, Sir Frank Short R. A., though a master of pure etching, is famous as an exponent of original mezzotinting, and the subtle beauty of his polished rendering of tones is seen in his mezzotint landscape "Exceat Farm and Hindover," a poetical rendering of a typical English countryside bathed in tender light. Mezzotinting is still used—as in the eighteenth century—for reproductive work, as we see here in Mr. Robert C. Peter's admirable print of "The Squire," after the painting by Mr. Ben Marshall; but Sir Frank Short has been a great pioneer in the development of this charming medium for original landscape work.

Two remarkable aquatints are "The Herald of the Storm" by Mr. Nathaniel Sparks, showing a landscape illumined by a flash of forked lightning; and Dame Laura Knight's "Trio Gymnastique," showing two circus performers climbing a rope toward a third already seated on a trapeze, the three girlish figures forming an effective pattern against the dark background, and the whole design being full of life and movement.

Among a group of wood engravings the most striking are Miss Clare Leighton's animated and highly decorative scenes inspired by foresters "Limbing" in Canada and harvesters "Apple Picking," while Mr. Iain Macnab shows some impressively substantial designs of villages in the south of France, his work being notable for its plastic, three-dimensional qualities.

Blampied

The variety thus afforded by these different methods is equaled by the variety of effect obtained by etching alone. Here, for example, is Mr. James A. Grant deftly portraying the figures of bathers in "La Plage" in terms of almost pure outline; while Mr. Edmund Blampied, using the most ethereal and feathery of touches, seems to build up the figures in his "L'Auberge" with mere suggestions of air and illumination. It is truly astounding to think that effects so different can be obtained with the same instrument, an etcher's needle.

As a tour de force of realism and technical perfection, nothing can surpass Mr. G. L. Brockhurst's "Young Womanhood," a portrait of a girl not only immaculately drawn but modeled in tone to the last perfection. In the completeness of its rendering of rounded form, it has the tactile values of a bronze statue. In this sculptural quality Mr. Brockhurst, unquestionably Britain's greatest etcher of figures, rivals the finality of an Italian master of the Renaissance.

In architectural subjects the honors are divided between Mr. Henry Rushbury, with his "Isola di S. Pietro, Venice" and "Cannaregio," and Mr. Job Nixon with his "Repair Yard, Marseilles" and "Mentone." Mr. Arthur Briscoe shows another fine study of rigging in "Heavy Canvas." Mr. Russell Flint in "Clatter and Whirl, Granada," deftly indicates the movements of Spanish dancers, while one of the most homely and delightful of all the exhibits is Miss Sylvia Gosse's "Homeward Bound," which depicts with sympathy and clever lighting the driver of a horse and cart finishing his daily round. Many of the exhibitors have traveled far afield in search of inspiration, but Miss Gosse's delightful little etching is a timely reminder that the true artist can always find something worth depicting on his or her doorstep.

Sir D. Y. Cameron

While this society's exhibition is widely representative of the engraved work of English artists during the past year, it is far from being exhaustive. Indeed, some of the most famous British etchers are not represented in this collection, which is supplemented by another exhibition of original etchings and drypoints at Messrs. James Connell's galleries in Old Bond Street. In this smaller but carefully chosen exhibition the contents are again limited to work of the past year, and it is a pleasant surprise to discover that the veteran etcher, Sir D. Y. Cameron, has produced no fewer than five new subjects within the year.

Five new plates by this artist would be a draw for any exhibition. These include a superb interior of "Gloucester Cathedral," as well as four Scottish landscape subjects: "The Valley of the Tay," "Scuir," "Tarff," and "Balquidder." Messrs. Rushbury, Blampied and Briscoe are equally well represented in this exhibition, while to it Mr. G. L. Brockhurst also contributes a masterly portrait of his brother etcher, "James McBey." Another portrait of another famous etcher is "Muirhead Bone" by his brother-in-law, Mr. Francis Dodd, A. R. A., and it is instructive to compare the methods in these two fine portraits. For while Mr. Dodd secures his effect by bold, vigorous, economic line, Mr. Brockhurst builds up his portrait by exhaustive subtlety of tone. "Inn of Old Castile," by Mr. S. Tushingham; "Anne Hathaway's Cottage," by Mr. Sydney R. Jones, and a skating scene, "Winter," by Mr. Kenneth Holmes are other pleasant prints at Connell's galleries, where a quite young etcher, Mr. Stanley Angus, makes his début with "Bamburgh Castle," a romantic subject executed with great dignity and precocious mastery.

"Bottom and Titania," of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream"; a Sculptural Panel in the Folger Library, Washington, D. C., Mr. John Gregory, Sculptor; Mr. Paul P. Cret, Architect. Shown at the Architectural League Exhibition, New York.

The Architectural League

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CONTINUING until March 12 at the Fine Arts Society Building, 215 W. Fifty-seventh Street, the forty-seventh annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York offers something like a review of the year's accomplishment by workers in the continuing traditions. Little hint of the influence of the modernist movement is in evidence here. That is well represented in the showing of the so-called "international," or horizontal, school at the Museum of Modern Art.

Color has been introduced into the current League show, often, apparently for its own sake, for some of the huge sketches that cover the walls of the Vanderbilt Gallery can scarcely be regarded as creditable examples of the awakening mural movement in the United States. One of these sketches even carries a note to the effect that it was designed and painted in four days. It is possible that too heavy a price is paid for the addition of color to the customary grayness of an architectural show if hasty work must be used. Certainly it is incongruous to exhibit mural scribblings in the same room with the refinements of Mr. A. A. Wienman's professional sculpture for the Elks National Memorial Building in Chicago, or with Mr. A Stirling Calder's heroic figure of Leif Ericsson, which has already been described in detail in these columns. This figure receives the League's gold medal for sculpture, and is of general interest since this work is a gift of the people of the United States to the people of Iceland.

Mr. D. Putnam Brinley

To Mr. D. Putnam Brinley, who is making serious and valuable contributions to the mural movement, goes the League's gold medal for decorative painting, particularly for his two murals, "Past, Present and Future," painted for the Brooklyn Savings Bank and honored by another organization's prize last year, and "County Fair," a decoration for a country house. This latter painting has a tapestry tonality, and utilizes the convention of vertical perspective, so-called, whereby people and houses in the background are brought forward into the single plane of the wall, and customary recessions in size according to distance are ignored. The effect is gay, naïve and altogether decorative.

Mr. Brinley is one of 13 members of the American Mural Painters Society who have completed a series of 14 murals, each 15 feet high and varying from 8 to 20 feet in width, now being installed in the National Gallery in Washington, for showing to the public in March. These murals, all handled according to a harmonious scheme, depict scenes in the life of Washington. They are represented in the League show in small photographs, among which one particularly notices the romantico-classical designs of Mr. Ernest Peixotto, the president of the society, "Lafayette with French Allies" and "Washington with Generals Knox and Lincoln." "Washington and His Friends at Mount Vernon," by Mr. Monroe Hewlett, is another accomplished work in the true mural vein that makes no attempt to break up the flatness of the wall into illusions of three-dimensional effect. Mr. Hewlett arrives at a simplification of his masses by means of a thoroughgoing process of detailed study, supplemented by knowing eliminations. The process is quite the reverse of that of the slapdash painter, who sets down once and for all a sketch and offers it as a complete painting.

Pennsylvania Capitol Group

No gold medal for architecture is awarded this year. The silver medal of the League was awarded to Mr. William Gehron of the New York firm of Gehron & Ross, for distinguished design of memorial bridges at Harrisburg, Penna., and at Rochester, N. Y. Included in this firm's showing are photographs of the Pantheon-like Pennsylvania Capitol Group at Harrisburg and a great model of the Forum in the State Education Building, which is part of this group. The arrangement is like that of a Greek theater, so that it should be as well suited for the performance of classic plays as for other gatherings. The ceiling, with its zodiac decoration, and the walls, with their colored maps in panels, relieve the essential austerity of the chamber.

Three honorable mentions in domestic architecture went to Mr. William Lawrence Bottomley of Bottomley, Wagner & White of New York for the residence of Mr. Amory S. Carhart at Warrenton, Va.; to Mr. Leigh French Jr. of New York, for the residence of Mrs. Evelyn H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio; and to Mr. Philip T. Shute of Hentz, Adler & Shutze of Atlanta, Ga., for the residence of Mrs. J. J. Goodrum of Atlanta. The domestic architecture section of the exhibition is of large scope and sustained interest because of the widely increased feeling, evident in much of the work, for the preservation of local traditions in building, traditions that had a sound and practical evolutionary reason for being and therefore are historically as deserving of continuation as they are for reasons of utility. Noticeable is the widespread ability of these architects to design houses with such a relation to their environment that they seem to belong there unequivocally. They supplement this rightness by a naturalistic, instead of a distorting, extension of the setting in terms of landscape architecture.

In landscape architecture the League's gold medal went to Miss Annette Hoyt Flanders for her French gardens on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann, Oyster Bay, Long Island. The gold medal in design and craftsmanship in native industrial art was awarded to Ravenna Mosaics, Inc.; the Henry O. Avery prize for small sculpture went to Mr. David K. Rubins for his group, "Victory"; and the Michael Friedsam medal for a contribution to art in industry to Mr. Albert Blum for influencing the improvement of design quality in the printing and dyeing of silk fabrics.

Mr. Joseph Urban arranged a special setting for the applied arts section, with its tilings, marbles, stained glass windows and metal work. The show is greatly varied in its items, extending even to garden furniture of rawhide and iron, improved water coolers, decorative screens, architectural plaques and other wall sculpture. There are studies in colored drawings of the prospective appearance of the towering buildings and expansive terraced gardens of Rockefeller Center in New York, formerly called Radio City.

In Vienna Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

OUTSTANDING among the successes this season at the Burgtheater has been "Timon," by Ferdinand Bruckner. A play in five acts and 12 scenes, it has much in common with Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens." The ingratitude of friends, departure from Athens in disillusionment, the loss and remaking of fortunes, are common to both plays, but whereas Shakespeare's hero expires in self-imposed exile, Bruckner makes Timon return to Athens, where he perishes in the burning of the city by the Macedonians.

In almost all other details, Bruckner has followed his own devices. Timon is a philanthropist and a lover of Athens, and of Socrates and Plato. He spends his fortune endowing his native city with fine buildings. When all his wealth is gone, he seeks a small loan from his friends whom he has so often fêted, but on one pretext or another, they refuse him, one upbraiding him for being "a superfluous creature," and another for his lack of aristocratic feeling. The feast at which he reckons with his friends' ingratitude is most effective.

In the second part of the play, a picture of the goods assembled on Olympus deliberating as to Timon's fate, and ultimately deciding, on the initiative of Athene, that his wealth shall be restored, is quite a departure from Shakespeare. The rôle of Timon was brilliantly played by Herr Paul Hartmann and that of his faithful servant, Nikias, by Herr Ewald Balser.

Topical Meanings

The popularity of this play may be due in part to its treatment of two topical subjects, namely, nationalism in its relation to war, and poverty. The aristocrats of Athens cannot understand Timon's interpretation of poverty as a freedom from worldly possessions for the better development of his spiritual life, and consider him mad. There is much good philosophy in the play, and Bruckner has made a modern Timon, perhaps less simple and appealing than that of Shakespeare, but more interesting to the modern man.

This was the first play staged by the new director of the Burgtheater, Herr Hermann Roebbeling, who succeeded Herr Anton Wildgans last fall. Herr Roebbeling declares himself an opponent of the fetish of the star actor and seeks to reëstablish ensemble. He purposes to produce "Florian Geyer," by Gerhart Hauptmann, Grillparzer's "King Ottakar's Success and End," and, this being Goethe year, "Goetz von Berlichingen," based upon the original manuscript, as well as Wildgans's "The Master of Palmyra."

At the Theater in der Josefsstaedter, Herr Max Reinhardt has produced two clever plays by Franz Molnar, viz., "The Fay" and "Somebody." "The Fay" is a fairy tale, with much wit, irony and sarcasm, in which a young cinema attendant, anxious to make everybody nappy, succeeds in procuring for a lawyer, who is briefless because he will consider only cases which are above suspicion, a post as university professor. "Somebody," a witty comedy in the French style, has an invisible fictitious count as hero. A modern, much abbreviated version of "Twelfth Night," with the Thimigs playing in it, was popular here.

New Indig Drama

But the chief praise must be given to the staging of Otto Indig's "The Bride of Torozko," with Fraulein Paula Wessely and Herr Hans Moser in the leads. This play, which has run into hundreds of performances in Hungary, deals with life in Transylvania, that part of present-day Roumania which was formerly Hungarian. It deserves mention, not only for its delightful picture of simple peasant life, but also as one of the few dramas in which the Jewish problem of central Europe is treated without prejudice.

Ludwig Hirschfeld's comedy, "The Swedish Match," at the Deutsches Volkstheater, is typically Viennese, with Fräulein Hansi Niese playing a leading part. As the well-intentioned but domineering housekeeper, she prevents her master, a famous old poet, from marrying his new secretary, saves him from a number of other matrimonial tangles, and ultimately marries him herself. Fräulein Lola Chud as the secretary also won approval.

In the provinces many theaters are being turned into cinemas. Klagenfurt, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Wiener Neustadt and Linz municipal theaters have all gone the same way because the local authorities are unable to continue the annual grants. In Graz, the capital of Styria, the same thing is about to happen. The theater there has been well attended but the prices which the people can now pay are insufficient to cover costs. It is hoped that a certain number of operatic and theatrical performances will still be given each year.

Philadelphia Mural Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AN EXHIBITION of mural paintings that includes the work of the Americans, Messrs. Thomas Benton, Boardman Robinson and Henry Billings, as well as that of the Mexican Señor José Clemente Orozco, opened recently in the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League. So different in their art approach are these four artists that their joint showing is unusually stimulating.

Mr. Benton is thoroughly imbued with his native America, for he has trekked all over the country. Ten of this series, begun in 1920, are shown. They include episodes in the struggle of the pioneers with nature and the Indians.

Mr. Benton has a style of his own. Its figure and form exaggerations have compositional reason for being. He uses distortion for the sake of pattern or emotional effect. His knowledge of the human body, its movements and sculptured forms, is evident. He has so given himself to a study of depth in space that his murals often seem modeled. His colors are worked in varying tones to imply rotundity. Diagonals and diagonalized curves are favored as compositional elements. Yet in spite of his mannerisms one is less conscious of his technical manipulations than of Mr. Boardman Robinson's.

Mr. Robinson is the historian rather than the experimental painter. His work lacks Mr. Benton's sense of depth. Rather is it flat, with the feeling of Old World frescoes. His figures seem arbitrarily posed. One can hear models moving about in his studio; whereas in the Benton murals one thinks only of human and emotional forces.

Mr. Robinson is showing two frescoes. The smaller he titles "Excavation." Two workmen in the foreground are sawing a square beam, while a third, behind them, stands at his work. Colors are pale. The larger composition, "The Sermon on the Mount," shows the Nazarene talking with his disciples and followers, who are grouped around, some kneeling, some sitting, some standing. Curiously, there is little sense of emotion.

Like Mr. Benton, Señor Orozco is vital in his grip on life. His studies may be compositionally active or passive, but always there is the thrill of emotion. One of the most static is the tragic study of Mexican parents with their inert child. The artist uses pigments admirably to indicate the emotional tempo. Another study with motionless figures steeped in feeling is his sketch, "War," in which three beshawled Mexican women face the charred ruins of an adobe home.

Señor Orozco's American studies are less sure of human values. He sees the men as impersonal, hurrying, square-shouldered and behatted figures; and the women as equally impersonal and hard-faced against a skyscraper background. In another composition he pictures, with a touch of the abstract, the collapse of a skyscraper, of mechanized civilization.

The most powerful of the Orozco compositions shown is the active scene of soldier conflict built on brutal diagonals, and using red and blue pigments. Señor Orozco is less restrained than Mr. Benton and more sentimental.

Mr. Henry Billings is impersonal in his themes. He shows no interest in the human being. All his interest is in geometrizing machine parts. Working with pastel pinks, blues, grays, whites and golds, he produces abstract compositions based on modern mechanisms and shaped to architectural needs. One design is "based on a stamping press," and, according to its painter, is destined for a large hall, reception or music room. Another is "based on belting used in power transmission"; still another improvises upon the motif of gears, and is for use in a modern school or industrial plant. A round ceiling design is adapted from "worm and sprocket gears." Taken as integral parts of an architectural interior, the compositions would doubtless prove effective, but they could scarcely stir the emotions.

D. G.

A Short History of French Painting, by Eric G. Underwood (New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50) is a compact, noncontroversial recital of the essential facts involved, from the time of the twelfth century wall paintings in the Church of St. Savin-sur-Gartempe to 1930. Mr. Underwood touches in the highlights of his voluminous subject clearly and simply, giving in a sentence, sometimes, an appraisal of the contribution that makes an individual painter distinctive. Sufficient of the political and æsthetic setting of each period is provided to give meaning to the work of the artists discussed. The book has numerous well-printed illustrations and an index.

'Romeo and Juliet' at the Embassy, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Embassy Theater, "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare. Producer, A. R. Whatmore. Beginning Feb. 10, 1932.

This unpretentious yet decorative and pleasing production well holds its own for quality among recent Shakesperean revivals in London; a fact for which Mr. Whatmore may take credit, in view of the difficulties to be overcome.

Miss Joyce Bland is physically a little too tall for the part of Juliet. Occasionally she is mannered, with intonations recalling those of Miss Sybil Thorndike. Her voice, sometimes, lacks resonance in the lighter conversational moments. But she has genuine lyrical impulse, keen intelligence, swift imagination and enough dramatic and declamatory power to enable her to take the big moments when they come. Swiftly she proved herself one of the best Juliets of recent years. Her balcony scene may not have been out of the ordinary; and I should have liked to see more petulant impatience when the Nurse teases her by witholding news of Romeo; but on the other hand, the scene in which she hears from the Nurse the tragic story of the street fighting were admirably done, and I do not remember any other Juliet who has conveyed to me so vividly the young girl's instant alienation from her aforetime friend and counselor when she realizes that, so long as she, Juliet, gets a husband, it is really all one to the ancient retainer whether Paris or Romeo be the man. The exacting potion scene also was poignantly played by Miss Bland.

Mr. Sebastian Shaw's decorative Romeo, a little jerky, at first, in utterance, became easy, sincere, and most attractively boyish and natural. Mr. Cecil Trouncer gave, on the whole, a finely human, resonant, and delicately humorous rendering of the Friar's part. Miss Clare Harris, as one would expect from so accomplished an actress, gave us, to the life, the garrulous Nurse, silenced, at last, by tragedy.

How many of my readers, I wonder, realize that this exquisite drama is no poet's dream, but is biographical and autobiographical from first to last, and that the fine tomb of Tybalt, who was Sir Thomas Knyvet, uncel of Juliet, who was Anne Vavasour—to name but two of the play's original characters—can be seen, to this day, in the Thames Valley church of Stanwell, not far from Staines. P. A.

Berlin Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—At the Mötler Gallery Kandinsky's drawings are on show. He subordinates the modeling and contours of his figures to color and rhythm. Particularly strong is the symphonic use of the lines and colors which express somewhat the clarity of mathematical formula and at the same time possess the charm of melody.

The earlier works are full of exuberant color. Now, form is the first consideration in his paintings, which are astonishing in their richness and flights of fancy. Kandinsky uses a ruler and compasses, he spatters his paint. Expression is to be found in the movement of the hand, more than in anything else. Kandinsky has undoubtedly exercised an influence on modern painting in helping bring mental clarity and consciousness of form into the work of today.

In the Gallery Hartberg, Menkes is showing for a second time in Berlin. He works chiefly in color, and form plays a subordinate rôle. His work has gained clarity and order. The picture of the return of the Prodigal Son, clothed only in a shirt, is admirable. The father has jumped up with open arms in greeting and the dog runs barking a welcome. In spite of this, the prodigal averts his face in shame. All the light is centered on the figures. Much effect is gained by the movement and shimmer of color.

Menkes' landscapes are in nuances of green. The outlines merge into each other, forming a harmonious whole. In portraiture he paints the face emerging from a dark background. In all his work one can trace a strong temperament struggling with the material.

The Verein Berliner Künstler (Society of Berlin Artists) is now showing collective exhibitions of individual artists in its new premises. At the moment there are two painters and one sculptor exhibiting—all naturalistic artists. Prof. Hans Bohrdt paints the sea at all times of the day, in calm and storm, in fog and sunlight, with rolling clouds, ships and boats.

One becomes acquainted with von Rang—the wood sculptor—at the Casper Gallery. Among his woodcuts are portraits such as that of Thomas Mann, in which the character is keenly observed with great economy of detail. The large landscapes remind one of medieval panoramas by the primitive engravers. They are well-planned compositions.

"Helen," a comic opera adapted for the London stage from Offenbach, and staged by Reinhardt, is to be produced in New York next season.

In April the Museum of Modern Art in New York is to hold an exhibition of mural paintings by Americans, with designs limited to post-war themes.

In the Historical Vein

LONDON

AT THE Duchess Theater (People's National Theater), "The Rose Without a Thorn," by Mr. Clifford Bax; beginning Feb. 10, 1932. At the Globe Theater," Punchinello," by Mr. John Hastings Turner; produced by Mr. Maurice Brown, beginning Feb. 11, 1932. At the Old Vic., "Abraham Lincoln," by Mr. John Drinkwater, beginning Feb. 15, 1932.

The almost simultaneous appearance on the stage of "The Rose Without a Thorn," "Punchinello" and the revival of "Abraham Lincoln' is particularly interesting, because each of these plays is of the historical variety, and it is instructive to compare the ways in which the respective authors tackle the difficulties of this kind of drama. Mr. Hastings Turner tells an invented story episodically, Mr. Drinkwater a true story episodically and Mr. Bax a true story in the ordinary closely knit dramatic sequence of the well-made play.

The episodic method has undoubted advantages. Particularly it enables the author to write his play with a minimum of tinkering with the facts of history; and, as in "Punchinello," it gives an opportunity for the scene designer to show us many brave and colorful pictures. But it almost inevitably leads to a dissipation of interest. Here Mr. Bax scores. By concentrating on one section of Henry VIII's life, his relations with his fifth wife, Katherine Howard, whem Henry sent to the block within two years of their marriage, Mr. Bax tells a single story that arouses an interest which is cumulative until the end.

A New Reading of History

"The Rose Without a Thorn" challenges us both as an æsthetic experience, and as a new reading of history. Mr. Bax presents Henry not as a tyrant, but as a romantic monarch seeking always for an ideal of womanhood, and being perpetually disappointed. The recurring domestic crises of his career are thus the product of the bitterness of a wounded heart, rather than the tyrannical actions of a monster. Mr. Bax's Henry is indeed the hero of Thomas Hardy's "Well-Beloved," with a dash of imperiousness and born in the purple. This strikes us as an ingenious piece of special pleading, rather than as a convincing defense, for Mr. Bax's explanation of Henry is credible only on the assumption that Henry was romantic through and through, while the man who executed Sir Thomas More had other things besides sentiment in his composition.

Unusual and Interesting

But what of that? Mr. Bax's Henry is near enough to history not to shock our sense of Tudor realities, and that is all we can legitimately ask on this score. The central figure of this play is a real man, vividly feeling, suffering deeply, with whose fortunes we immediately identify ourselves. He is magnificently played by Mr. Frank Vosper, looking amazingly like a Holbein stepped from its canvas. Miss Angela Baddeley, as Katherine, dazzled by the prospect of queenship, gives an exquisite performance, especially bringing a lovely, pathetic peace to the solemn scene in which the Archbishop conveys to her the decision of the Council. "The Rose Without a Thorn" is a credit to the English stage.

"Punchinello" was withdrawn after the third performance, but in spite of this deserves attention, because it is an ununsual and interesting play. Furnishing an explanation of the origin of the Punch and Judy show, it comes near to being cast in the true tragic mold, for this Punchinello—risen from the status of a strolling player to become favorite of a melancholy King of Spain, whom he alone, with a Dark Lady, superbly played by Miss Laura Cowie, shares the secret of amusing—seeking to abolish all memory of his past by an extreme and irrevocable act, and finally left a broken beggar in the gutter, by the Inquisition, tumbles to disaster and mockery, not as a result of a freak of chance, but in consequence of a defect in his own character, his selfishness and ingratitude. "Punchinello," however, misses real tragic effect because its hero, though a gallant fellow in his poverty, lacks any touch of nobility, so that at the end one is hard put to muster the least pity for him.

The Old Vic. revival of "Abraham Lincoln" shows that this play did not owe its astonishing popularity a few years ago to its topical implications only; for it still possesses power to move its audience. H. H.

New British Productions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Queen's Theater Sir Barry Jackson has revived Mr. Rutland Boughton's music drama, "The Immortal Hour," adapted from a story by Fiona MacLeod. This revival is fortunate in having as its principal Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, who sang the part of Etain in the first production. Her voice is suited to the music, and her gestures are a joy to watch. The resonance and clarity of Mr. Arthur Cranmer's voice evoke the dark, faëry atmosphere of the drama, and aid the understanding of a sometimes complicated story. Mr. Bruce Flegg sings with a slight but enticing grace the song that lures the Faëry Princess Etain away from her husband.

At Wyndham's Theater Edgar Wallace's "The Green Pack," beginning Feb. 9, hardly maintains its author's reputation. Mr. Wallace, at his best, had a faculty for bringing a gay rush of adventure to the footlights, and a turn for vigorous humor. The action of the new piece, however, which deals with gold prospectors, is slow, and the humor does not wholly come off. But "The Green Pack" has the advantage of the debonair presence of Sir Gerald Du Maurier as hero.

The Oxford University Dramatic Society has this year chosen for its annual play at the New Theater, Oxford, Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." It is a successful production, with the undergraduate players by no means outshone by the brilliant professional assistance of Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Juliet and Miss Edith Evans as the Nurse. Mr. C. V. Hassell rises to Shakespeare's rhetoric, and Mr. G. A. C. Devine gives an excellent performance as Mercutio.

"The Road to Life," an Amkino film showing the means used to reclaim the so-called wild children of post-war Russia, is to be seen in the larger cities of the United States.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Mr. Shaw Goes on Talking

By L. A. SLOPER

COLONIAL THEATER, Boston—The Theater Guild, Inc., presents, for the first time anywhere, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's antic comedy, "Too True to Be Good." Staged by Mr. Leslie Banks, settings and costumes designed by Mr. Jonel Jorgulesco. Week beginning Feb. 29, 1932. The cast:

The Monster ..... Julius Evans
The Elderly Lady ..... Minna Phillips
The Doctor ..... Alexander Clark, Jr.
The Patient ..... Hope Williams
The Nurse ..... Beatrice Lillie
The Burglar ..... Hugh Sinclair
Colonel Tallboys, V. C., D. S. O. ..... Ernest Cossart
Private Meek ..... Leo G. Carroll
Sergeant Fielding ..... Frank Shannon
The Elder ..... Pedro de Cordoba

Ah, the brave days when we were 21! Shaw was our prophet; his sentences were statutes. "The Revolutionist's Handbook" was our sufficient guide. The world was new; nothing was impossible. We followed Shaw; we neglected to ask where he was going.

Since then we have grown up; a sad process. It is touching, now, to see the old paradoxes, familiar these 30 years, again revived in a new piece. Here are all Mr. Shaw's favorite theses, warmed over. You will be reminded of "Arms and the Man," "Candida," "Man and Superman," "Major Barbara," "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Fanny's First Play," "Pygmalion," "Back to Methuselah," "The Apple Cart"—all the rest; nothing is missing in this rummage sale.

Nor will you find vacancies in the gallery of Shavian puppets: the debonair young man who climbs into a lady's bedroom, the idle young woman who wants to be busy, the helpless gentleman and the capable commoner, the fatuous army officer and the private who does his work, the doctor on the make, the patient who needs only to be rid of the doctor, the girl who can beat the man in a fight, the man who bashes people over the head with an umbrella, the conventional elderly lady who is so unconventional at heart, the atheist whose morals are so easily shocked, the clergyman who finds it more honest to turn thief—they're all here and they're all Shaw.

A Series of Tirades

You will not be surprised to learn that the action—apart from some fisticuffs and a brief cannonading offstage—consists of tirades delivered in turn by the characters, whose targets are governments, the army, conventional morality, organized religion and so on. Medical men, "faith healers" and Christian Scientists all come in for digs. The final philippic is still going on when the curtain falls for the last time. The only new element in all this is rather unwelcome. In his determination to be up-to-date, to prove that these post-war young people can't beat him at his own game of shocking people, Mr. Shaw permits himself rather more latitude in his diction than we have been accustomed to from him. It's rather too bad; that is not his line.

"Antic: Odd; fantastic; fanciful; grotesque; ludicrous"—Webster. All these definitions, except perhaps "fanciful," apply to Mr. Shaw's play. "Play?" The program spoke of it as a play. Perhaps it is, in a manner of speaking. Play-actors present it on a stage. It is divided into three sections, with 10-minute intermissions. But the curtain falls at the end of each act for no discoverable reason except that time is up for the section.

But note that Mr. Shaw again has anticipated his critics. He has heard often enough that his plays are not plays, that they have no dramatic structure, that they are merely endless sermons, just so many Shaw prefaces, unending talk which never arrives anywhere. Perverse fellow, he doesn't bother to argue. He merely does worse than before. In "Fanny's First Play" he put the London critics on the stage. This time he simply defies the brotherhood. At the end of the first act the Monster remarks: "The play is now virtually over. But the characters will continue to discuss it for two acts more." These are perhaps the truest words spoken in the course of the evening.

What It's All About

Perhaps, now, you would like to know what the play is all about. So should we; but we'll tell you what we could find out. (Among the things we did not discover was what Mr. Shaw intended by the title; he could not, we assume, have been referring to the play.)

The curtain rises on the Monster, who, it must be confessed, is a fantastic invention. He announces that he is a bacillus, whose present wretchedness is caused by the Patient's indisposition. The Patient, covered up in the canopied bed, is revealed as a wealthy young woman who is suffering from unemployment. She is being dosed by a physician and fussed over by her mother. Enter the new Nurse, a former hotel chambermaid. She flings open the tightly shut window, and is so rough in her ministrations that the Patient begins to feel better.

Enter, through the window, the Burglar, a former clergyman, in cahoots with the Nurse. They had planned to rob the Patient of her jewels. In a rough and tumble fight she knocks them both out. Now she's completely cured. They persuade her to join in the theft and go with them to a far-away land where they can be free and happy—you remember it all. They go.

The action shifts to a remote coast. The characters take turns in making speeches. When the final curtain falls the clergyman-burglar is still talking.

The cast was really very nice about it all. It was hardly Miss Lillie's fault that she ran away with the show. Making her appearance on the "legitimate" stage, she turned the performance into a revue. Or perhaps the Guild, perceiving that the play was a revue, fastened on Miss Lillie as a necessary part of it. From her entrance, the audience gave her virtually its entire attention until she was eclipsed by the greater vocal powers of the Burglar.

Mr. Sinclair played this latter character, whose name was not given; but we can tell you what the name was—it was Mr. John Tanner Shaw. Mr. Sinclair skillfully held the audience through his long final speech; they reached for their hats but they didn't go. Mr. Cossart and Mr. Carroll, practiced actors, were content to make excellent Shaw marionettes. Miss Williams brought to the portrayal of an Englishwoman a pronounced New York accent, which became even more incongruous in contrast with the clipped English of her principal colleagues.

Probably it should be added that the first-night audience was prodigiously tickled.

Photograph by Carlo Edwards, New York.
Mme. Lily Pons Enters as Lakmé in the Metropolitan Opera Company's Revival of Delibes's Opera. The Performance Was Reviewed in These Columns Feb. 27.

Operettas in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE low state of operetta-production during the last 20 years has brought home to us the value of the "classical" operetta. The scores of Jacques Offenbach and Johann Strauss are indeed masterpieces, not only in comparison with the achisvements of today, but in the actual sense of the word. Besides such masters of operetta as Strauss and Offenbach we must also count Millöcker and Suppé, Dellinger and Genée, Sullivan and Jones, who understood their craft thoroughly. They not only had the ideas, but also a sense of responsibility which enabled them to produce works of a definitely high artistic standard in the realm of operetta. But all these works make demands—especially vocally—which the operetta stage of today can hardly fulfill. The operatic stage has, therefore, been obliged to come to the rescue, a proceeding which need not arouse misgiving as long as a geninue work of art is involved. On the one hand, it brings about a welcome expansion of the operatic repertory, and on the other hand it exerts an attraction which should not be disregarded during these difficult times.

After the successful production of a few of the works of Johann Strauss, like "Fledermaus," "Zigeunerbaron," and "Nacht in Venedig," the Berlin Staatsoper is now putting on "The Geisha," the best-known operetta of the Englishman, Sidney Jones. It was written more than 35 years ago and became a great success. That is easily understood even today. The composer shows an extraordinary sense of style in his score, which is as delicate in workmanship as in form, and very fine in orchestration. The melodic invention is not always equal in content but preserves a good standard throughout and shows refinement in character. Some of the concepts have great rhythmical charm and are spontaneous in their effect. The action is neither weightier nor cleverer than it usually is in librettos of this caliber; in any case it is not tiresome.

The text was revised for the performance at the Staatsoper, which made use of Marcellus Schiffer's arrangement. This naturally led to no very striking result. The idea of a party of Cook tourists being escorted through Japan by a guide who appraises the sights of the country through a megaphone has not exactly the charm of novelty, and the perpetual complaints of the gentleman from Berlin, who accompanies the proceedings with disgruntled remarks, soon lose their comical effect. The piece is so heavily laden with dialogue that the action is often retarded.

Herr Rudolf von Laban's production stresses the character of the work as a dance operetta. The big ensembles of the Geisha Girls and Naval Cadets are finely worked out and most pleasing to the eye, though the movement on the stage is at times rather overpowering—there is so much going on. Nevertheless, Laban had a number of happy ideas and every scene showed imagination and taste. The scenic designs by Herr Benno von Arent were very beautiful, particularly in the last scene when the strange color scheme was really worth seeing. Mmes. Lotte Schöne and Tilly de Garmo, Messrs. Charles Kullman and Leonhard Kern were all brilliant in their respective parts. Herr Fritz Zweig conducted with sensitive feeling and an impelling rhythmical swing. The evening was an enormous success.

That it is possible to go too far in the revision of old operettas and so spoil the original impression was proved in the performance of Jacques Offenbach's "Grossherzogin von Gerolstein." Granted that the original text of the work was silly, the parody on militarism was not so bad that it was necessary to revise it to the extent that Herr Walter Mehring did this time. He has extracted all that was harmless and turned the whole thing into a futile and ridiculous joke which is quite ineffective. Rabenalt's and Reinking's production only tended to vulgarize the effect with insipid puns. The only undiluted pleasure of the evening was afforded by Meister Offenbach with his great score.

The Städtische Oper has brought out a new arrangement of Verdi's "Trovatore," which has been received with the most varied criticisms. Both scenically and musically I consider the performance to be one of the best I have ever seen in Berlin. Though there are a few awkward moments in Herr Friedrich Schramm's production, it can, on the whole, claim to have simplified the complicated action very considerably. The atmospheric décor by Herr Arthur Pohl, quite in keeping with the style of the work, kept to a happy medium between the romantic and the realistic, and though often grotesque in fancy, was always clear in outline and design. Many of the scenic effects had a great deal of atmosphere, as in the second scene with the view from the castle terrace toward the lake surrounded by hills. The decorative element is very much in evidence.

The score, a spontaneous expression of an ardent musical temperament, was conducted by Herr Fritz Stiedry with a vehemence and an élan which carried all before it. He has the right conception of this music, of its warmth and its superabundance of dramatic accents. And as there was a well-balanced ensemble with beautiful singing, the performance was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Concerts in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WE HAVE heard for the first time in Paris a pianist who has already obtained brilliant successes in Australia, America and England. Mme. Sonya Michell revelled her art to the Parisian public in an extremely interesting and varied program which comprised well-chosen modern and classical works. This artist, who possesses a positive temperament, has a rich and powerful tone. Her playing has an energy and vigor that are quite masculine. She extracts from the keyboard astonishing effects of persuasive warmth. These qualities worked wonders, particularly in the works of Chopin, in which she managed to communicate her sensibility to the piano.

The first contact established here by this sympathetic virtuoso with the Parisian public was very happy. One finds in her a lyric interpreter whose talent is rich in possibilities of every kind. She has only now to develop it methodically in order to win an enviable place amongst the most illustrious interpreters of the keyboard.

Ladmirault's "En Forêt"

The Paris Symphony Orchestra has given a first performance which constitutes at the same time an artistic gesture and a good deed. It performed a symphonic picture of M. Paul Ladmirault called "En Forêt." M. Ladmirault is one of the most powerful and most original of the composers who have come out of Gabriel Fauré's class. This co-pupil of Ravel, Schmitt, Loechlin, Enesco, Aubert, Roger-Ducasse, Nadia Boulanger and so many other remarkable artists has been forced by circumstances to live in the provinces where he devotes himself to teaching.

Now, in France, musical life is so sternly centralized that a composer alienated from the Paris concert societies and lyric theaters is isolated and forgotten. M. Ladmirault has had experience of this. The capital ignores this great misician, and it is only from time to time that one succeeds in hearing a fragment of one of his works, which are drowned in the culpable indifference and incuriosity of the public.

The symphonic poem performed by the Paris Symphony Orchestra is a large fresco divided into two parts, the first devoted to the description of a forest rustling with birds, the other describing the thoughts of a couple of lovers who have taken refuge in this wild solitude. We have thus a descriptive picture and a lyrical picture. Both are remarkable in musical intelligence, sincerity and distinction.

The Straram Concerts

The Straram Concerts have been resumed. This magnificent orchestra has maintained its superiority. Its first concert was positively triumphal. One applauded especially a performance of "Tod and Verklärung," which was absolutely splendid. The Concerto Grosso No. 7 of Handel enabled one to appreciate all the subtlety of the string quartet. And the Symphony in G minor of Mozart was played with unimaginable delicacy. "Trois Esquisses," by Elsa Barraine, was the novelty of the evening. This graceful work was well received by the public, in which youth is beginning to take an important place.

From Barcelona has come a young dancer, Manuela del Rio. Her grace, her freshness, her suppleness obtained a lively success. Her program is conceived in the same style as those of La Argentina. But of course the young star has not yet the superior virtuosity of her illustrious senior. She needs in particular to acquire much more incisive finesse and volubility in the dialogue of toe and heel. But her playing of the castanets is excellent and the charm of her dancing leaves no one indifferent.

On the same program, we were able to applaud two interesting guitarists, Mm. Marius Farall and Joachim Roca; but they were mistaken, in my opinion, in giving solo performances in such a large hall as the Salle Pleyel. The murmur of the steel strings was too thin in this immense cube of air. On the other hand, the evening was the occasion of a big success for a young pianist, Mlle. Lelia Gousseau, who played pages of Chopin, Schubert, Albeniz and Manuel de Falla in the most remarkable way.

A few days later, Mme. Lotte Schöne came to pay us her annual visit. She still typifies charm and attraction in the most taking way but it is obvious that her high register is, at the moment, a little altered. She gives her attention to the pianissimo notes, which she carries off in an incomparable way. She gave us a series of Richard Strauss songs performed with great virtuosity. Her voice retains its radiance, and that roundness and sweetness that assigns her a place apart in the family of sopranos.

'A Nous la Liberté'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—M. René Clair's new film, "A Nous la Liberté," is now showing at the Rialto Cinema. The story is told in phrases of the simplicity of "Monsieur veut l'espouser" and "C'est mon ami," though there is no atmosphere of labored juvenility about the dialogue. Even those whose French is not equal to conversation of this caliber will find no difficulty in following the adventures of the two convicts who are M. Clair's protagonists, so self-explanatory is the photography, so wittily illuminating the musical commentary.

"A Nous la Liberté" has no resemblance to human life as it is lived outside the cinema studio. The pleasure it gives is that of escape from, rather than of interpretation of, the everyday world. Because the picture exists only within its own conventions M. Clair is able to take convicts as his heroes without arousing any of those misgivings that are provoked by British and American films of criminal life.

Two convicts try to escape from prison. One is recaptured; the other succeeds, and manages to found an enormous gramophone factory, which brings him fabulous wealth, and which amazingly resembles the prison he has just left. His companion, subsequently released, is received as a bosom friend. More convicts arrive, fail to blackmail the gramophone manufacturer, and summon the police. But the two companions again escape, take to the road in the rags of tramps, sing songs for a few pennies, and manifest delight with the new turn of fortune.

M. Clair is not, in detail, an original artist. On almost every separate incident, the observer can put his finger and say, that is like so-and-so. At a great dinner party, while an emotional tenor is giving voice, the waiter absently spills custard on the shoulders of the guests. "Sennett," murmurs the critic. One of M. Clair's heroes presents a flower to the lady of his dreams. A labor overseer dashes it angrily to the ground, but the girl picks it up. The look of triumph with which our diminutive second convict gazes at two stalwart factory hands beside him recalls Chaplin. But "A Nous la Liberté" as a complete unity is strictly original; its wit, its rhythm, its movement, its underlying mood are Clair's own. H. H.

Sevitzky in Vienna

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

MR. FABIEN SEVITZKY, the American conductor, was the guest at a concert given by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. His program was excellently drawn up—Bloch's Concerto Grosso, Debussy's "Nocturnes," the "Fire-bird" Suite by Stravinsky and Brahms's C minor Symphony. All well-known works; but their reproduction was an outstanding feat. It was the genuine thing, no frills or posing, but warmth and enthusiasm for something that was worth while. Precision was not dispensed with for the sake of rhythm, nor tempo for the sake of clarity, nor was there any lack of form because of character. It was all so natural and yet so effective musically. I admired the conductor most in the symphony of Brahms, for there he had to stand the acid test of comparison with the greatest prototypes. Every note was felt and infused with life, yet all the details were united into one whole, namely, the large-scaled form of the symphony with its gradations, climaxes and lyrical and dramatic episodes. The outward success of the evening was also brilliant, and even the Vienna press, usually so reserved in its attitude toward foreign artists, was full of praise. We trust Mr. Sevitzky will pay us another visit next year.

It is not often that the first impression of a conductor is one of an undoubted musical force. Too many factors are involved which tend to obscure judgment. Among conductors with famous names there are some who have always aroused my curiosity as to how they attained fame. Elegance in appearance, beautiful gestures, a good orchestra, a mediocre musical intelligence with a little temperament—in most cases there is little else to be found. In any case it is the orchestra which plays, and if a man stands in front and gesticulates as though he were conducting something which moves of its own accord—that is veritable humbug. But the public submits to the illusion that the man magically calls forth the music with his stick. The instrumental virtuoso is alone responsible for his technique and interpretive intelligence. In the case of the conductor, his activity begins where that of the orchestra leaves off. If the orchestra is good and well-disciplined and its members are virtuosos of their instruments, its performance alone would completely satisfy the average listener.

What the conductor does in the way of molding the sound and form of the music takes place on a higher level, where the majority of the public lacks discrimination. Generally it concerns the shaping of form on a large scale, the balance of sound, the aiming at a higher precision, at dynamic and agogic subtleties and so on. But if a conductor succeeds in changing a practiced orchestra, in two rehearsals, into a new and qualitatively loftier body of sound—as Mr. Sevitzky did—then that is an achievement which must be self-evident to all. It extended from the primitive technique of orchestral playing—the attainment of clarity and precision—up to the most inspired reproduction of a work of art.

Another particularly beautiful concert was the latest one of the Philharmonic. Herr Clemens Krauss introduced three movements from the "Lyrical Suite" for string orchestra by Alban Berg. "Don Juan" by Richard Strauss and Bruckner's Eighth Symphony. Berg's "Lyrical Suite," written originally for string quartet, comprises six movements. It is one of the most beautiful, and quite the most famous of Berg's instrumental works. The daring idea of intrusting this technically extraordinarily difficult music to a string orchestra has justified itself brilliantly. Needless to say, it is played by an orchestra of virtuosos.

The piece sounds like a different work; perhaps not so intimate or so lyrical as the Quartet, but more forcible in the cantilenas, more striking and more plastic particularly in the impetuous motion of the quick passages in the Allegro Misterioso. In this, Berg has discovered a new character for a symphonic middle movement. It belongs to the category of the "Gloomy Scherzi" which have appeared occasionally in symphonic literature since Beethoven's Fifth and Ninth Symphonies. But the tone of Berg's Scherzo is far removed from anything that has been heard in music up till now. The persistence with which the extremely rapid passages sustain a pianissimo produces a tension which I have never experienced in music before, a tension which is released in the outbursts of the middle movement, entitled "Trio Extatico."

Berg has adapted only three movements of the "Lyrical Suite" for orchestra. Let us hope that a great success will induce him to arrange the other movements as well, for they will certainly not be any less adaptable.

Transmitting to canvas her liking for Australian fauna—especially those shy creatures which venture abroad only at night—Mrs. Glover Fleay has built up an interesting collection of paintings, which she exhibited recently in Melbourne. For the exhibition, she avoided the better known species such as the kookaburra and the koala (native bear), and devoted her attention to native cats, doormouse opossums, boo book owls, phalangers (flying foxes) and other nocturnal animals.

'The Moon in the Yellow River'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Theater Guild presents "The Moon in the Yellow River" a play in three acts by Mr. Denis Johnston, beginning Feb. 29, 1932. The cast:

Agnes ..... Josephine Williams
Bianaid ..... Gertrude Flynn
Tausch ..... Egon Brecher
Aunt Columba ..... Alma Kruger
George ..... Edward Nannary
Captain Potts ..... John Daly Murphy
Dobelle ..... Claude Rains
Willie ..... Barry Macollum
Darrell Blake ..... Henry Hull
Commandant ..... William Harrigan

Whether this Irish folk play will stand transplanting remains to be proved. In Dublin, with a nationalistic cast, it is reported to have been successful. Judging from the favor with which similar dramas were received when presented in the United States by the Abbey Theater, there is every reason to believe that "The Moon in the Yellow River" will be largely enjoyed in New York if and when the Irish flavor is evoked. At present the dialects do not fuse, being more characteristic of stage Irishmen everywhere than of the peasants and sailors supposed to be involved in this story of the revolt of a remote corner of Ireland against the machine age, as typified by the new power house. One can only assume that Mr. Philip Moeller has not had time enough in staging this production to smooth out the final effect of a performance that he has built up out of clear-cut details. Every personage in the play provides a sharp individual profile portrait, but the rounded human effect of ensemble remains to be evolved by further performances and rehearsals. When that effect comes there will be fewer misplacements of word emphasis than now and none of the present intrusions of sophisticated histrionisms.

Mr. Claude Rains as a disillusioned man of affairs, turned hermit, seems the one choice for the part of Dobelle, mouthpiece of the author's comment upon political and economic muddles. Mr. Rains has the ability to focus his attention, and that of the audience with him, upon whatever business is in hand, Mr. Barry Macollum retains the authentic glen-and-bog aroma of speech and manner that this play needs, as the boy who is on active duty with the revolutionists when he is not taking orders from his mother. Agnes, redoubtable housekeeper for Dobelle. Mr. William Harrigan, too, makes one believe in him as an officer of the "Staters." E. C. S.

Zandonai's 'Francesca da Rimini'

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI" was one of my youthful loves, for when it appeared in 1914 at the Teatro Costanzi I was one of those for whom the occasion was a holiday; for we were not among the spectators, but with the crowd of supers. Like most students of that time, we were caught by the glamour of thirteenth-century Italian art.

We loved "Francesca" dearly, partly for its languorous airs and partly for its frankness and brisk movement, which seemed to be derived directly from certain scenes in "Falstaff." Also, we were captivated by the literary aspect of the thirteenth century which spoke through Francesca and her companions with such sonorous images.

We enjoyed it because Zandonai's world was a world of fancies and figures rather than of men and things, and because he understood the kind of music that was wanted, music which seemed to undulate above a continuous sound of pedals, music of melodies graceful even if limited in their harmonic play, music caressing and sweet, with a tendency to evoke a musical atmosphere rather than to produce dramatic characters. This is far removed from the traditions of Italian opera of the nineteenth century.

Swiftness in Action

"Francesca" presented a distinction and a swiftness in action hitherto unknown. The fresh, lilting songs of the serving maids, the youthful, tender love of Paolo and Francesca, the grumbling Gianciotto, the perfidious and insinuating Malatestino all made a picture rather like a Gabriel Rossetti, pleasing to the ordinary citizen who has no desire to penetrate into the weighty contents and meaning of works. We loved "Francesca" also because of the hope it aroused that Italian opera would follow its own definite mode of expression through skillful and significant construction. An illustration is all right and a good illustration is always preferable to a bad picture. "Francesca" was certainly a beautiful illustration.

Then came the war. "Francesca" was erased from our memories. Now, after a lapse of 18 years, one met "Francesca" again. It was a happy meeting, like that of old friends. As a decorative piece of work "Francesca' is, of its kind, one of the most successful operas, even though the second act is lacking in bellicose accents and the second part of the fourth act moves too slowly for the dramatic situation. To compensate for this, the first act, the third, and the first part of the fourth, fully justify the success of the opera and the place it holds in the repertory.

Because the opera is alive and effective it needs, like any other picture, its right frame, namely a performance which takes into account its decorative features, its pleasing elements and its fundamentally narrative character. The performance under review brought out all these elements and was one of the finest the Teatro Reale has given.

An Effective Interpretation

Maestro Santini gave an effective interpretation of the work and showed a good sense of balance. The voices on the stage amalgamated perfectly with those of the instruments and so gave great clarity to the score. All the interpreters contributed to the production of a complete picture.

Gilda Dalla Rizza needs no introduction, for her name calls up memories of fine performances, not only vocally, but also dramatically. As Francesca she was superb. Her beautiful voice and quick sensibility gave a deeper meaning to the character. Especially in the third act she achieved some unforgettable moments. Galliano Masini as Paolo was equally good. This artist has so developed his gifts that he can boast of a vocal power and beauty which few singers can claim today. He impressed the audience with the freshness of his singing and his intrepretive intelligence. Camelo Maugeri was an excellent Gianciotto and made full use of his powerful voice and his capacity to give life and consistency to the characters he impersonates. Nardi gave a fine portrayal of Malatestino. The Signorinas Arbuffo, Valdambrini, Delisi and Alfano made a good ensemble as the maid-servants. Saltameranda was an effective Samaritan, while Giani was excellent in her part. We owe our thanks to all those who contributed to the success—Marucci as Ostasia, Zagonara as Ser Toldo, Pacini and the buffoon and Mazza as Torrigiano. The chorus also was good. The artists were recalled some 25 times.

Film Notes

Messrs. John and Lionel Barrymore make such good entertainment out of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new film version of the old French detective play, "Arsène Lupin," that added interest accrues to the announcement that they are to appear in a picture with their sister Ethel. With Lionel as the detective in search of the elegant thief Lupin, played by John, the story becomes a duel of wits, enlivened by the players' skill in building up each other's "points," and helped by dialogue that so persistently avoids all the obvious answers that the spectator's intelligent interest in the proceedings is not defeated. Mr. Tully Marshall and Miss Karen Morley are in the cast, which was directed humorously by Mr. Jack Conway.

Mr. Charles Sale appears in the leading rôle of the Warner Brothers film version of "Minick," a comedy by Miss Edna Ferber and Mr. George S. Kaufman which tells with considerable fun and not a little pathos of the difficulties the new generation finds in adjusting itself to the ways of the old. Mr. Sale plays an ancient who brings his cronies into his daughter-in-law's flat and upsets things socially. A bit of mystery has been added in the way of a missing fortune and there is new juvenile interest in the form of a street boy who proves amenable to guidance. Master Dickie Moore plays the boy likably, and Misses Elizabeth Patterson, Lois Wilson and others round out a good cast.

Amusements

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The Blue and White Border

Seventeenth Century Style Makes Its Bow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

THOUGH horticultural fashions change, history has a habit of repeating itself, and one is inclined to wonder whether there is anything new under the sun. It is certain that the border of blue and white flowers which is now so popular was just as popular in the seventeenth century. Then, as now, many people of artistic temperament felt that too many colors were employed in floral schemes, and that the garden would be a more restful place if colors were separated, or at least blended, with careful regard to harmony. That is one of the outstanding features of the blue and white border. These two colors, which spring from a common center, have never departed far from it, and when they are together in a flower border, they shade into each other and give a sense of peace.

In Tudor gardens there were straight lines everywhere. In fact, the gardener of those days seemed to be afraid of making a curve. While this idea of straight lines and right angles does not fit in with modern ideas of landscape work, in its entirety, it is suitable for that part of the garden in which the blue and white border is arranged. Let there be a straight line from one end of the border to the other at the front, so that the eye can travel along the color scheme without any interruption. The border should receive full sunlight, too. White flowers lack purity, blue flowers lack tone in shade or semishade.

Preparation and Planting

All the subjects mentioned below require a fairly rich soil. As they will occupy the ground for at least three years without disturbance, it is advisable to dig to the depth of two feet. Otherwise, after a short time the roots will cease to plunge and the growth will become as stunted as if it had passed through prolonged drought. A supply of plant food in the shape of 1 cwt. of well decayed farmyard manure or its commercial equivalent should be incorporated with the soil when digging. Lime is essential for the support of all blue and white flowers, and wherever available should be added in the form of a sprinkling of broken lime rubble. The roots will quickly cling to this and will derive from it much acceptable support.

In a climate like that of England planting may take place any time after the beginning of October until the end of March, the earlier in that period the better, for the very good reason that early planting means early rooting. Where plants have been inserted before the end of November they are established in their new quarters before really cold weather begins. Thus they are able to endure the cold, and the arrival of the next growing season finds them ready to begin the year's growth in earnest. In districts where severe frosts are the rule, it is a wise practice to spread a mulch of littery farmyard manure on the surface of the border, taking it off with the advent of spring.

Though it may seem superfluous to devote much space to this aspect of the subject, it is necessary to say that proper planting is the base of success. The apparently lifeless, rough-looking roots seem as if they would bear any kind of treatment without protest, but they will not. They must be carefully handled, or their treasures will never unfold. The first thing to do is to soak them in water if they are dry. Then cut off any bruised and broken parts. Secondly, the hole made for their reception must be large enough to accommodate them without crowding, and thirdly, they must be made firm. I have seen frost lift loosely planted roots entirely out of the ground, and I have known overcrowded roots to refuse to grow at all until they were loosened.

For English Gardens

In offering the following selection of blue and white flowers, I do so in every confidence that their loveliness will give infinite pleasure. The color, height and period of flowering are given in brackets after the name, and a continuous supply of bloom is provided for from April to October. The flowering time applies to English seasons. Anemone hepatica (blue, 9", April), Cytisus albus (white, 2', April), Asperula adorata (white, 9", April), Cytisus albus (white, 2', April), Scilla hispanica (blue, 1', May), Iris hispanica (blue, 18", May), Anthericum liliago (white, 2', May), Campanula pyramidalis alba (white, 5', June), Campanula lactiflora (blue, 1½', June), Campanula persicifolia (white, 2', June), Anchusa italica Dropmore Variety (blue, 4', June), Delphinium Star of Langport (blue, 5', July), Delphinium Theodora (blue, 5', July), Iris Athene (white, 3', July), Iris Florentina (white, 3', July), Lilium candidum (white, 2', August), Nepeta Mussini (blue, 18", August), Veronica spicata (blue, 2', August), Veronica spicata alba (white, 2', August), Artemisia lactiflora (white, 5', September), Lavandula spica (blue, 2', September), Rosmarinus officinalis (blue, 3', September), Phlox Tapis Blanc (white, 3', September), Phlox Mia Ruys (white, 3', September), Michaelmas Daisy Perry's White (white, 3', October), Michaelmas Daisy Sam Banham (white, 4', October), Michaelmas Daisy Peggy (blue, 4', October), Michaelmas Daisy King George (blue, 3', October) and Michaelmas Daisy Climax (blue, 5', October).

G. H. COPLEY

[In the case of horticultural advice from England, as in the above article, readers in other parts of the world are advised to adapt the material to their own climate through a study of their local seed catalogues. The English climate is, as all the world knows, outstandingly gentle to growing things, and the English seasons are, for most flowering things, earlier than the seasons in the northern United States.—The Editor.]

My Hobby

Bellingham, Wash.

Dear Garden Friends:

Since gardening is my hobby, I always hail this column with delight. After all, what more wholesome or finer form of recreation could one have than gardening? As a hobby it combines delightful play with a worthy purpose. My wife sometimes says that she is a gardener's widow; but then she prefers it to being a golfer's widow, because it keeps me at home.

My chief interests in gardening are along two distinct lines, the evergreen landscape, and the rock garden. I shall have to tell you about my rock garden in some later letter, because in this I want to speak of my use of evergreens.

I hold that evergreens rightly selected are the best living materials with which to beautify the city lot. Theirs is not a seasonal beauty but a perennial charm that increases with the years. I am inclined to believe that the real test of a garden's value, from the standpoint of home and city beautification, is not so much a riot of color in spring and summer as a dignified and pleasing effect throughout the year. Not only does a correct planting of evergreens make a fine foil or background for summer flowers, but even among the evergreens themselves there are beautiful color contrasts, some of them scarcely equaled in any perennial border.

My evergreen garden is on a wooded hillside overlooking the city and bay of Bellingham and the islands of Puget Sound. Just now we are in the throes of winter. As I write, the garden is in full view from my window, and the trees, all unimpaired, are beautifully festooned with February snow. The lily pool is frozen over, the tiny waterfall is silent, the rose on the arbor is grimly enduring the cold, the trees alone are gay. The rugged Deodar extends white shrouded arms as if inviting more of winter's burden. The sprawling junipers lie flat, and the Mugho pines seem to revel in a taste of their native air. Winter holds no terrors for such as these. In a few days the warm Chinook winds will have taken away the snow and drawn the frost from the ground, and these, departing, will leave behind them no trace in this garden to indicate that the hand of winter has been heavy.

"A toss of my cap to the cedars,
The loveliest things that be.
As the storm clouds roll,
And the seasons veer,
Huskier, happier, year by year,
My cedars are faithful to me."

Author unknown.

Possibly in another letter I can give a better idea of my garden by giving you some of the rules I have tried to follow in the course of its development.

(Mr.) R. K.

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Garden Friends:

In the snowy months there is nothing lovelier in the home than green plants. Ferns, rubber plants and begonias are beautiful but they require much care and nursing when kept in the house and a busy housekeeper or a business woman may not have sufficient time to care for them properly.

I was discussing with my southern neighbor some plants which beautify the home. She mentioned her success in growing sweet potato vines—yam vines, she called them. She said that a sweet potato placed in water would sprout and a beautiful vine would appear in a very short time and that they required scarcely any attention.

Among my treasured possessions are two pottery ferneries in a lovely shade of yellow in the shape of two buckets. These buckets are suspended by a cord from a pottery wheel. They remind one of the song of a decade or so ago, "The Old Oaken Bucket." These buckets were hung by a sunny window in my dining room from a swing hook such as is used for a bird cage ready for my sweet potato vine. I placed a medium sized yam in each bucket with the pointed end down and then filled the bucket half full of water so that half of the potato was out of water. Several days of eager watching were finally rewarded. Tiny green sprouts appeared on each potato. They continued to grow and multiply until, after six months' time there are a number of graceful trailing vines with delicate green leaves coming out of each bucket. Some of the vines have twined up the cord to the hook and then gracefully hang from there with upturned tendrils, which will soon sprout forth more new green leaves. Others fall gracefully from the buckets to the window sill, some toward the floor, all together forming a luxuriant tangle of green vines with bright green heart-shaped leaves.

Sweet potatoes can be grown in different containers. I have grown them in glass vases, brass bowls and other receptacles with equal success. The size of the potato does not seem to make much difference in the luxuriance of the growth or the lasting qualities of the vine. Only that part sprouts which remains out of the water. The size potato best suited to the container is the only part to consider.

It is not well to let all of the sprouts grow. Some of them should be pinched off about three or four inches from the potato. Then new sprouts will branch from the trimmed ones and will make the vine growth bunchy and you will not have a few long straggling vines. These plants require little attention. If the sprouts are pinched off and a little water added daily, they will continue to grow and sprout until the substance of the potato is all gone.

The wonderful part is that it is not necessary for these plants to be directly in the sunlight. They can be grown luxuriantly on the top of a bookcase in the living room, on a table in the entry way in fact any place in the house where there is any light at all. So, I find my hobby is planting yams in any kind of receptacle I can find. Try this, and the beautiful vines you grow will bring you and your visitors much joy.

(Mrs.) F. W.

San Diego, California

Dear Garden Friends:

I have been hesitant in sending in my contribution lest it provoke a smile, as my hobby is not to be found in the "Who's Who" column of plantdom, for it is nothing more than the Wandering Jew of our grandmothers' day.

A garden enthusiast discovered the charm of this trailing vine as a house plant. She had it growing in water in a wall vase. While living in an apartment house equipped with a solarium on the roof, the writer planted the magenta-striped Wandering Jew in a large pot standing on a pedestal. Ere long we were rewarded with a radiant growth of trailing vines, which yielded an abundant supply of succulent tendrils for friends to grow in water or earth in their rooms.

It was found that the magenta or the cream-striped varieties lose much of their radiance when grown in the shade. The giant green or smaller green varieties give greater satisfaction as house plants. An earthen pot planted thickly with either of the latter sort when placed within a jardinière will add a decorative note to the corner of the mantel or table, and thrive with little attention for many months.

I have found the plant lasts longer when planted in soil, though some prefer to grow it in water, changing the water occasionally to keep it pure. To the joy of the cook, this plant (Zebrina pendula) grows with abandon when placed cheek by jowl with the gas range. Father has a fine specimen on his library table, while Junior points with pride to his plant growing in the south window of his basement playroom. Then Grandma, not to be outdone, has a handsome jar of it in an old copper kettle on her bedroom stand.

For some years I have been growing this cheap but very charming plant to give to friends, and to secure an abundant surplus for this purpose I reserve a corner of the flower garden where it may flourish undisturbed.

(Mrs.) S. E. S.

Rochester, Indiana

Dear "Hobby" Friends:

I am so happy because we have "My Hobby" corner that I will contribute my bit toward it. Our garden is not quite a year old yet, but we did enjoy it so much last summer. There is much rearranging to do as our flowers were most all of them the gifts of friends and given to us at once.

Under the grape arbor I am starting columbine and on the two sides chrysanthemums. At the side of the "mums" we will plant some of my husband's favorite annuals, crimson flax and clarkia. Midway in the garden he has a row of yellow primrose and at the base a row of old-fashioned pinks. Also, we have started a hibiscus hedge.

I would like to tell of a natural bird bath of which we are quite fond. When plowing on the farm, the men dug out a rock shaped like an anvil, size: 32 in. by 18 in. and 28 in. high. The rim of the "anvil" is quite irregular and the sides are furrowed.

We have planted on each side of the bath a rambler rose, and this spring they will be trained above it.

We neighbors have spent many happy hours in our gardens besides the blessed privilege of sharing with each other. All are better men and women because of our gardens.

(Mrs.) G. W. B.

Greenwood, Indiana

To My Garden Friends:

I have been "sitting back" enjoying your letters, so I decided I had better get busy and write you a note and tell you something about my hobbies, rocks and flowers.

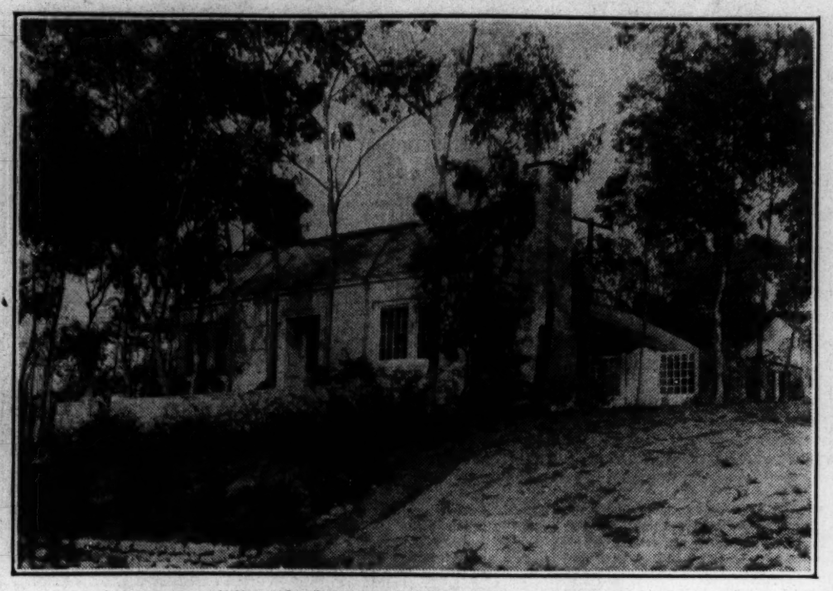
Did you ever collect rocks? Sounds uninteresting, does it not? While on a trip to Colorado we decided to gather a few from each state we traveled through. I hope to surround a lily pool with these and others, if I am fortunate, from the remaining of the 48 states. I would call it my "Rock Parade," or maybe you could suggest a better name? The very small ones I may use to make an indoor window aquarium.

Four years ago we built our home and started planning our yard, which at that time looked almost hopeless. It has been a great privilege, for each year has brought new flowers and ideas. Most of my flowers have been given to me by friends. I, too, call it my friendship garden. This very morning as I opened my mail I found three Jack Beans from Texas which had been sent to me by a friend in Illinois. Am I happy! Indeed I am. I can hardly wait for the time to come to plant them. This will be a great reward for sharing a few of my blossoms and a bit of flower seed. It is one of my joys to gather and give them away.

In September, October and November I like to go "hunting." I like to gather the beautiful leaves and look for the odd and homely looking weeds, which I carry home and give a few touches of bright colored paint. If you have never tried this it will be a pleasant experiment. They look so pretty and how they help to brighten up a dark corner which otherwise would be flowerless during the winter months. There is no end to the many ways one may use them.

I would be happy to have anyone write to me, and would particularly welcome a letter from anyone in Arizona or some one interested in cactus gardening. Mrs. G. M. K., I would like to hear more about your "stumpery." It sounds very interesting.

(Mrs.) P. O. A.

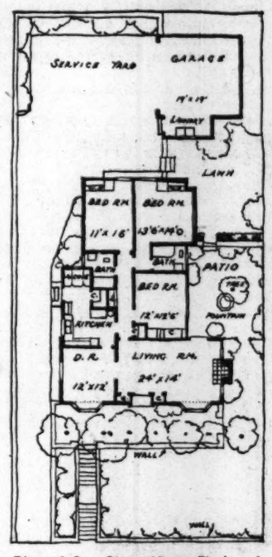


WINNING DESIGN IN BETTER HOMES CONTEST

This House, Designed by Winchton L. Risley, Architect, Was Awarded the Gold Medal for a One-Story House.

Each year Better Homes in America, of which President Hoover is honorary chairman, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is president, awards medals and honorable mentions in a nation-wide contest for small homes actually constructed to stimulate better small domestic architecture.

The winning house, built for Miss Stelle Smith, is in a eucalyptus grove in the Palos Verdes Estates, near Los Angeles. One enters the property up a flight of stone steps to a paved terrace, which commands a view of the Pacific Ocean and the rolling green fairways of the Palos Verdes golf course. The house is built of split redwood shakes, and is stained, as is the shingle roof, a light silver gray. The windows and trim are painted white, relieved by shutters and front door painted green. The house was designed to take advantage of the many beautiful views and to enjoy a patio shaded by trees and protected from the prevailing winds. Quiet and shelter are well expressed.



Plan of One-Story House Designed by Mr. Risley.

Plants for Northern Patios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cos Cob, Conn.

NOW that the house of Spanish inspiration is becoming more frequent, we northerners must learn how to adapt the patio to our rigorous climate. The out-of-door privacy and the charming views from adjoining rooms make the patio a most enjoyable feature. In warmer climates where growing plants the year around can be had the problem of planting the patio almost solves itself. This is not true in the north, and since the patio is so much a part of the Spanish type house it must be presentable the entire year.

Material for the patio must be that which is restrained in its growth. Large growth will be out of scale, and material that must be continually cut back loses much of its charm in the cutting. With winter in mind, the base of the planting scheme should be composed of evergreens. Evergreen ground cover will be preferable to grass. Vinca and pachysandra are good evergreen plants for this purpose, being hardy and dependably cheerful and green regardless of weather. The two might be used in different places for variation. Here and there among the ground cover plants there could be hardy candytuft, helleborus, and daphne cneorum. These three are evergreen, but not dependable as to color. This planting would be gay from time to time with the blue flowers of vinca, and the rose and white of daphne, candytuft, and helleborus. Spring bulbs, certain lilies, and Hall's amaryllis might also be used among the vinca and pachysandra.

During the summer one might wish a tropical effect. In the confines of the patio the large foliage of canna and elephant's ear (caladium) will not have to vie with the commoner garden plants. The lush, cornucopia-flowered daturas will add further to the hot-country effect. The datura, an annual, was used a great deal in years gone by, and is still offered by the seedsmen. Potted plants play an important part in the decoration of the patio. There are oleander, lemon verbena and rose geranium for sun, and begonias and fuchsia for shade. Pots of amaryllis and crinum, and tubs of the blue agapanthus are colorful. The number of potted and tubbed subjects used should depend upon the size of the patio. A crowded effect should be avoided.

Two small trees are especially suitable for patios. They are the Japanese maple and the weeping cherry. Near at hand, the exquisite bark and nice leaf formation of the maple is fully appreciated, and the tree gives effect without taking up too much space. The weeping cherry might be placed just outside the confines of the patio, so that its pink festoons could cascade over the wall.

The outer wall might hold one or two espaliered fruit trees. Forsythia and Japanese quince can be trained in this way, too, and will form fans of yellow and red which are very gay against the neutral tone of the wall. Tall, slim junipers remind one of the cypress, and might be used to flank the gate leading out of the patio. Japanese yews, laurel, rhododendrons, and other evergreens are useful for filling corners.

The plan of the small patio should be a simple one. The center is a splendid place for a pool of lilies. The paths from the house might encircle the pool on their way to the outer gate. The paths should be narrow and direct. The part of the patio nearest the house-entrance might have a raised terrace for siting. Some prefer to have the entire center paved, with space around the edges for formal plantings. This method allows more space for sitting and creates a real out-of-door room.

RICHARD S. WILMOT

Put low things at the front of the border, like portulaca which is not truly perennial but annual. However, it seeds itself down year after year, as do petunias, calendulas, calliopsis and candytuft. The brave little violas are indomitable friends for the front gallery, too, and about the first thing to greet you in the spring and certainly the last to smile up at you with snowflakes on their faces. It almost seems as if they truly were blossoming all winter under the snow there! The apricot viola, not quite so early nor late, is a little choicer and lovelier, as is also Jersey Gem, a violet like the loveliest wilding that ever grew on long stems beside a mountain brook—and twice as big.

From "The Gardener's Year," by Karel Capek, illustrated by Joseph Capek. Translated From the Czech by M. and R. Weatherall. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London).

Gray Stone and Hollyhocks

A Bit of Amateur Landscaping to Share

Who makes a garden,
Blesses all,
Refreshes, beautifies;
Wide opening
In fragrant praise,
A hundred flower eyes.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECOGNIZING, it may be, their common parent, nature, flowers naturally make friends with stone. Colorfully they grow against stone's roughness, and are all the lovelier for the contrast. This was proved in a new way recently by a devoted woman gardener, blessed with imagination, an expanse of city lot to play with, and several difficulties to overcome.

The lot was very deep and 50 feet wide, bordered in the rear by an alley or lane which was sadly in need of improvement. Happily, to the east, neighbors' shrubbery helped to make an acceptable background, while to the west, a row of uneven, low sheds and outbuildings had to be softened.

The first difficulty, that of the lane, was solved most satisfactorily one day when the gardener noticed men taking down an old house in another part of the city. This had been one of the early homes of the city's history and, in the manner of those days, foundation and cellar were laid with splendid blocks of real stone, cut roughly and unevenly. Of a soft, natural gray, these were admirable, the gardener decided, for flower backgrounds. Inquiry disclosed that the pieces of stone might be owned if one paid for the hauling, and this the gardener gladly agreed to, visioning all the time new delights for her garden.

She directed the placing of the stones at the back of her lot so that a wall about four feet in height was formed, and then had the helper cast in wet cement in broken bits so that the stones would stand together. The cement, as it proved, added to the uneven, rough appearance of the wall, which was a charming relief from the unlovely lane it shut out. When completed, the wall crossed the entire rear of the lot, extending for short distances along both sides of the garden plot.

In placing it, the gardener had ordered the line to lie about a foot inside of the alleyway, leaving ample space for setting out small hollyhock plants on her own ground outside the wall. These, of course, would not bloom until the following year. But almost at once blue iris inside the wall made new loveliness against the rough gray, and later in the season pink and white cosmos and blue delphinium bloomed. The following summer the hollyhocks poked their bright heads of yellow, pink and red above the wall, making a still higher barrier against the lane and a colorful frame for the garden. At the same time their unattractive lower branches were hidden by the wall.

Where the wall ended on the east, the gardener placed a white rectangular trellis, built for the purpose and of the right size, against the dark green of neighboring trees and shrubs. On this side, too, at the top of a little slope leading down to the front lawn, a small rock garden widened into an interesting bit of variety.

Across from this eastern border of the garden, which has a level grass plot in the center, is a long strip of garden about eight feet wide, divided by a flag-stone path starting at the house and extending along the plot's entire length. This is both practical and ornamental, providing the gardener, who lavish with her flower gifts, ample opportunity to cut blossoms growing on both sides without difficulty. Against the low sheds, low bushes are planted, except at one end where a rose garden is fragrant in June. Here ramblers cluster against a fence.

Benches on the lawn are blue and white, while a "homemade" bird bath is a delightful small blue lake to feathered visitors. This the gardener made by planting a regulation piece of tile upright in the ground and extending two and a half feet from the soil. On top was placed an inverted galvanized iron cover to a large container, the handle weighted and fitting into the hole in the tile. Outside the bath and tile are painted white, while inside the color is blue. Thickly planted petunias were placed to cover the base of the bath and, when in bloom, reach nearly to the rim of the lake.

M. M. S.

Water the Leaves Also

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman who has had remarkable success with house plants attributes her success to the fact that she sprays the leaves every day with an atomizer. This tends to overcome excessive evaporation from the leaves which would otherwise result from the dry heat in her living room. When humidity is low the foliage of house plants is bound to suffer unless something is done to counteract it. Spraying the foliage daily not only helps to provide the necessary moisture but keeps it fresh-looking, free from dust, and keeps pests from getting a foothold.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

New Mode's Latest Show

By DOROTHY GRAFLY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia

EVER since mass production methods took from furniture design the intimate, personal flavor imparted by such master craftsmen as Chippendale and Sheraton, artist-designers have been seeking some means whereby the machine might become the tool and not the master.

Given fine designs, mass production could make them available to thousands of homes; through multiplication, it could bring them within a reasonable price range. What is needed is a careful study of the machine—its potentialities, its limitations. To force period designs through such production, negates the chance of discovering a design phraseology peculiarly suited to the machine.

To show the public what is being accomplished by artist-designers in the struggle with the machine, the Pennsylvania Museum of Art n Philadelphia has been holding an exhibition of modern interiors and furnishings, all of which are products of the machine.

Examples of All Home Rooms

A series of small room cubicles, with a larger living room designed by the architects Howe and Lescaze, literally bring home to the man on the street the direct connection between himself and machine design. Here one finds everything, from the kitchen, the breakfast nook, dining and living rooms to the bathroom, the child's play room, and a combination living and bedroom, suited to the needs of a young man whose one room is his castle.

A study of these interiors with their furnishings is thought-provoking. Design, to be entirely practical, is often reduced to a barren simplicity. In some instances even the familiar details of metal handles for drawers give place to gougings in the wood itself for finger holds. Wood grains and contrast of metal with wood, functional and unadorned, replace the lavish details of carving and metal tracery so favored by the hand crafts. Metal, itself, is in high favor for chair and table frames, for lamps and mirror settings. It gives to a room a clean, clear-cut appearance, further accentuated by lavish use of glass and of leather upholstery. But it would be very difficult for the housewife with furniture dating back a century or more to introduce the new machine style. The rooms now on view demonstrate what may be accomplished with the exclusive use of the machine fashioned product.

In shaping the furniture, thought is given to its practicability. It must be light enough to be moved about easily—hence the popularity of aluminum. It must be compact and functional, severely answering its purpose without superfluous design gesture. Where possible it may combine two or three uses. In its pattern the conventionals of geometry throw into the discard the elaborate carving and scroll work of the handicraft era.

Although many different designers have combined to make the exhibition possible, there is amazing similarity in the products. Quite obviously, at present, machines can do a limited number of things, and the scope of the designer is held rigidly within these possibilities.

In point of our personal impressions, it is interesting to note that one is likely to find newness in design more readily acceptable in such arrangements as the bathroom and kitchen. Modern inventions have long since revolutionized these two rooms in the twentieth century home, and there is slight desire to combine new forms with old. Everything is brightly colored tiling, or tinted enamel or shining metal, and the ultrasanitary note is entirely compatible.

When, however, the same metalic atmosphere is introduced into a breakfast room, as is the case in Russell Wright's nook with its white enamel walls, its aluminum ceiling, slatted blinds and blue linoleum rug there is a startling absence of restful hominess. Adding to the general glare are red details, including dishes.

The drawing-room designed by Howe and Lescaze is more pleasing. Three craftsmen are responsible for the furniture—Margaret Kay, Robert Locher and Jeanne de Lanux. At the far end of the room are heavy frosted glass panels through which, dimly, plants are seen in a conservatory. The fireplace with its metal irons and guards has above it a large rectangular expanse of shining black marble against the white plaster of the walls.

Strong Accents in the Details

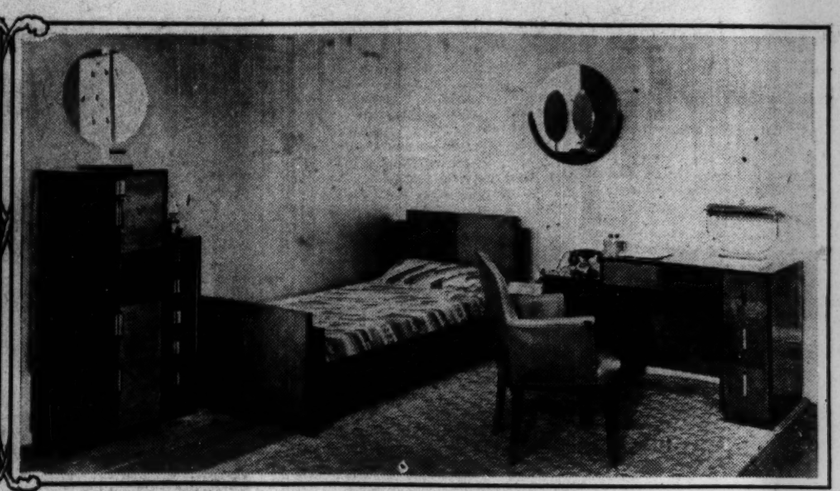
There is a tendency in all the rooms to introduce bits of high color by means of incidentals. In dining and breakfast rooms, as in the kitchen, chinaware gives rich opportunity. In the white enamel bathroom, vivid color is found in towels, bath mats and shower curtains.

Metal is in high favor, sometimes combined with glass; sometimes with such new synthetic materials as black formica. Chromium-plated steel and aluminum are much used. Many forms of hollow metal are utilized in round, square and flattened tubes. Framework for chairs or tables may consist of a single piping, or of two or three parallel rows of the flat, ribbonlike metal.

The origin of tubular furniture has been traced back some thirty years to the workshop of an Austrian designer named Thonet who, in his struggle to produce designs for the machine, discovered that he could bend wood in simple curving lines. The next step was the realization that metal is the logical material to bend.

In these rooms surprisingly little use was made of curtains or draperies. In one of the living rooms frosted glass is substituted; in the breakfast nook we find the metal blind. Yet, textiles claim a separate showing, as they adhere entirely to simple geometric patterns and to colors that harmonize well with natural wood grains.

Numerous groupings of furniture designed for facility in machine production have recently been shown at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. This living-room corner is of Heywood-Wakefield make and was designed by Gilbert Rohde. Natural woods in light tones, a long pile rug of dark brown, upholstery fabric of coarse weave in mixed rust color, small objects in red, green, and nickel, compose a gratifying unity



Emphasis on the contrasting grainings and colorings of natural woods and the omission of all non-useful ornament are characteristic of contemporary design as applied to mass production. In this corner of a man's room the eye is pleased by the tones of alternating panels of cabinet, bed, and desk, their mechanical source being obvious in their rectangles and plane areas. Designed by Marianna von Allesch

Photographs by courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia

Netsuke Exhibit

A LOAN exhibition of Japanese netsuké, from the collection of Herman A. E. and Paul Jaehne, opened in the East Gallery of the Newark Museum on Feb. 8. The collection is regarded as an important one, as it contains over a thousand specimens, many being of the earliest types known, and others examples of the work of the best Japanese carvers and metal workers.

This collection is of interest, not only because it assembles many excellent examples of the delicate work of the Japanese, but because of the aspects of national life to which it gives expression. Until recent years a netsuké was a part of the costume of every person, whether of high or low class. Worn on the end of a short cord attached to a pouch, purse or writing case, a netsuké provided a counterweight when the pouch or purse was slipped into the sash.

In many instances the netsuké carvers have given expression to the sense of humor and the grotesque that is so characteristic of much Japanese art. A group of seventeenth century ivories representing caricatures of Dutch traders in ridiculous poses and with distorted faces, exemplify this native sense of satire.

The collection will be shown for an indefinite period at the Newark Museum, Washington Park, Newark, N. J.

The 'John Eliot' Cupboard at Harvard

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN THE course of a recent call at Harvard University, our attention was called to a remarkable seventeenth century oak cupboard which stands in the office of President Lowell. The piece is of importance as an example of a rare if not a unique form of its period. Added to this are its associations with men who were among the leaders of that time. Most conspicuous of these is John Eliot, preacher to the Indians, whose zeal is shown by the monumental labor of translating the Bible into their language. The initials I E and the date 1681 are the evidence of his ownership which the piece itself bears.

Through the courtesy of President Lowell we have been allowed to photograph this cupboard, which, it is believed, has never before been done. His office has assisted in securing the history of the piece by referring us to records that follow—portions of a letter addressed to the editor of the Historical and Genealogical Register, a Massachusetts publication. The writer, Gen. William H. Sumner, was a son of Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts 1797-1799.

Jamaica Plain, Sept. 1st, 1855.
To S. G. Drake, Esq.

Dear sir:—I send you a drawing of a Cabinet which I purchased at auction, in Boston, in 1845, for two dollars. . . .

At the time I purchased the Cabinet it was in a dilapidated state. The top was split and broken, and the outside had been painted with red paint, over which there had been a coat of whitewash. At that time I had an ingenious carpenter, Mr. John Wilson, at work on my mansion-house, which I was then building, and after his scraping off the paint and whitewash from the Cabinet, we saw that I had a rich and highly ornamented piece of furniture, made of Dantzic oak, with the initials I E, A 1681, cut into the wood upon the centre of the door in front.

Under my direction, Mr. Wilson attempted to restore it according to the original design, and make it a useful article. Such of the ornaments as remained, were taken off; the broken ones pieced out; and those, which were wanting, were turned and resupplied in the fashion of the old ones. The door was entire, and swung on a round stick or post, about one inch in diameter. This I divided in the centre and hung it on two pair of brass hinges, so that it opens in the middle, instead of on one side of it. The drawer over the door is about four inches in depth, and is almost the only part which remains entire in its original state. There were two shelves inside, which were split and so much defaced, that I removed them, in order to give room for ten shallow pine drawers, which I put in, for papers. I put a thick oak plank under the bottom, and supported it by two oak blocks, for the whole to rest upon. I had a handsome oak board, polished and placed on it, for a top, instead of the old one, which was split and broken. The projecting ornaments in front, on the drawer and door, were very much broken, but not so much so that the fashion of them could not be discovered. I put locks upon it, and varnished the whole over, so that, like a restored painting, it resembles the original, the initials and date never having been touched. . . .

I have thus been particular in describing the alterations made, lest, seeing so much new wood about the cabinet, its authenticity might be doubted. . . . I immediately addressed the Doctor to learn its history, and received from him, in answer to my inquiry, the following letter:—

Genl. Sumner.

Dear Sir:—I have made inquiries concerning the old case, and learn nothing further than I knew before. It belonged by Judge Gookin, of North Hampton, N. H., and was brought to this country by some of his ancestors. It has been in the possession of a relative of his, (from whom I purchased it), for fifty years. If I succeed in obtaining anything further concerning it, I will inform you.

With respect, your obed't serv't,
S. B. Swett.

Exeter, N. H., Aug. 6, 1845.

. . . . . .

I was still in the dark, and now bent my inquiries to ascertain to which of his ancestors the initials would apply. I found that Judge Gookin was great-great-grandson of the well known Major General Daniel Gookin, who settled, first, in Virginia, in 1621. . . . The Assembly passed an Act, compelling all Puritans to depart at once from the Colony. Capt. Gookin, as his title then was, being of the number, abandoned his possessions in Virginia, and left for Boston, where he arrived in 1644. Four years after this, he settled in Cambridge. . . . He was appointed in 1656 Superintendent of the Indians, and wrote and published two celebrated works concerning them.

Capt. Gookin had three sons, Daniel, Samuel and Nathaniel, and a daughter Elizabeth. She married John Eliot, Jun., the son of the "Apostle." Nathaniel, the third son, was minister of Cambridge. He had a son, Nathaniel, minister of Hampton in New Hampshire. He had a son, Nathaniel, minister of that part of Hampton called North Hampton, after the town was divided, and near to, or in which the Cabinet was found. This latter Nathaniel was the father of Judge Gookin, before mentioned. . . . From the time Gen. Gookin was appointed superintendent of the Indians, he continued to be a steadfast coadjutor with the Rev. Mr. Eliot, in the great work of their Christian reformation. While the latter attended faithfully to their spiritual concerns, the former was the manager of their temporal affairs. . . .

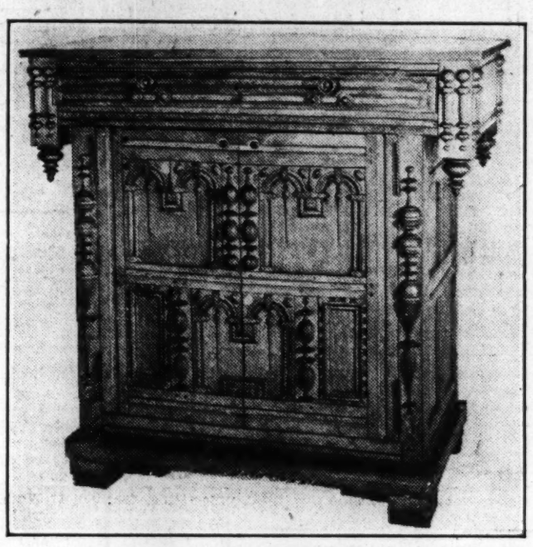
The ownership of the Cabinet has thus been traced from Judge Gookin to his great-great-grandfather, Gen. Gookin, who, it has been shown, was the intimate friend and companion of the illustrious Eliot. We have also seen that their families were connected with each other, the son of Eliot having married the daughter of Gookin, and that there was a great intimacy between their respective families.

Now, we would inquire of your readers, as we have of several who have seen the article, . . . whether there is not raised by this testimony the strongest presumption that the ancient Cabinet, which is the object of our inquiry, belonged to the eminent man in our history, the Rev. John Eliot, who, from his success as an Indian missionary, has ever since been familiarly called by the distinguished title of the "Apostel Eliot!" . . .

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
Wm. H. Sumner.

Although many repairs were made on this piece in 1845, they appear to have been done with careful regard for original construction, so we may accept the present state as very closely resembling the original one throughout the details. The architectural character of the framework is continued in the three double-arched panels of the door. The ornaments—bosses and split spindles—are such as are found frequently on seventeenth century cabinets, although here the turnings are much more delicate and shapely than is usual.

A considerable number of American cupboards of as early or even earlier date are known, but most of these are quite different in design, are of larger dimensions and are known as press or court cupboards. One of these was included in the Garvan collection, which was sold in New York early last year and is shown by the accompanying sketch. It will be seen that this has two doors in the upper portion and one in the lower, with a single drawer between. This piece is about five feet high and four feet wide.



A cupboard of oak, now in the office of President Lowell at Harvard University and bearing the initials I E and the date 1681. It is remarkable not only for its great age and its associations, but because of its extremely rare form, no similar American piece being known

Court cupboards similar to this have been found occasionally in New England, being usually about four feet wide and five feet high. The Eliot cupboard is remarkable for its marked divergence from the court cupboards in its general design and in its smaller dimensions

The John Eliot cupboard is much simpler in its conception. A single drawer about four inches deep has below it a cupboard, inclosed originally with a single door and having within a single shelf. This has been slightly modified, as appears in the letter quoted. The present height is 42 inches and the width of the top portion is 46.

Furniture such as this was admired as the highest available type 250 years ago. Very few homes contained things that were made with so much effort at decoration. It may be said that this is typical of the skill of the joiner—for the cabinetmaker as such was not known then—the more highly trained carpenter who made furniture as well as the houses in which it stood.

Other pictures on this page show furniture which resembles but little either this Eliot cupboard or the long-admired cabinetwork by the master craftsmen of the later 1700's. The seventeenth century had its woodworkers, who were supplied with few tools other than saws, planes, hammers, and chisels. They built tables and chairs, chests and cabinets, mantels, walls and doors, all in much the same manner.

The following century — the eighteenth—is conspicuous for the constantly increasing skill which cabinetmakers acquired, reaching its climax in the delicacy and beauty in the shapes of Heppelwhite's and Sheraton's design. Here is exhibited the supreme skill in constructing furniture of wood by hand, the slender members calling for possibly greater ability than was required by the heavier designs of Chippendale and his age.

In the days of oak, furniture proclaimed the joiners' methods and the means at hand. In its design and its construction a hundred years later, when the mahogany and satinwood were so commonly used, every fine piece was eloquent of the art of the cabinetmaker, trained through long apprenticeship to construct wonders of sturdiness and seeming fragility.

Through the 1800's, the hand craftsman has steadily counted for less, while the machine has become more and more important. Meantime, design has been for the most part neither one thing nor the other in its purpose, generally attempting to apply machine work to designs intended for the hand worker. Now, a consciousness of the timidity and insincerity of that practice has led to its vehement rejection by many people, who will be satisfied only with furniture which seems to be the natural resultant of this twentieth century world in which we are now active. So, with the new materials available—metals, glass, as well as wood—and machine methods that leave little to the hand worker, our contemporaries are joyously exercising their arts and their knowledge of factory machines in conceptions which will undoubtedly result in a twentieth century style.

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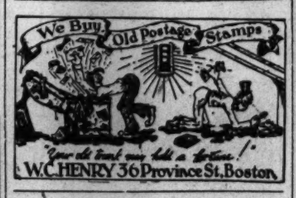

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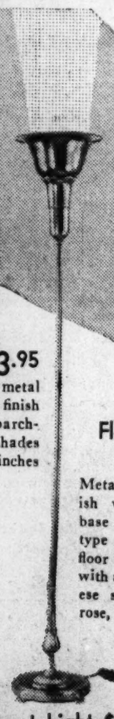

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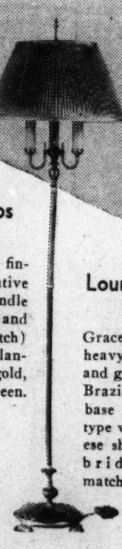

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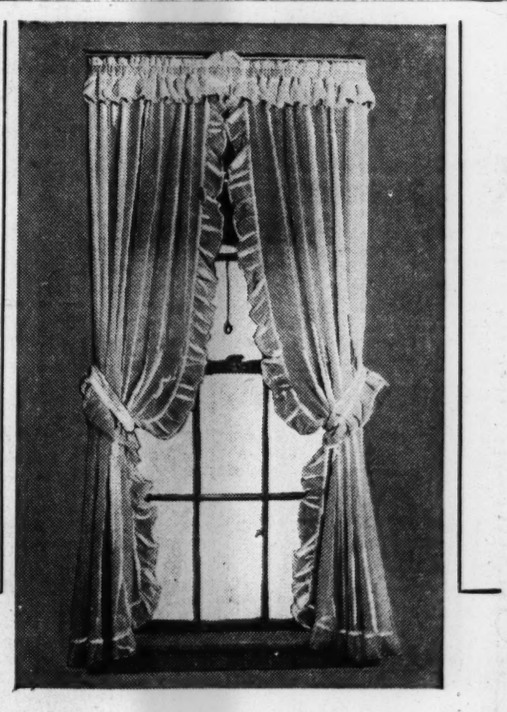

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ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS

EDUCATIONAL

India's Student of Forestry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

HE HAD traveled 14,000 miles to go to school, this Indian youth, who had just arrived at a university in western United States.

Tall and dark, his black eyes flashing, Rama Rao's quick smile gleamed. "Oh, no, I do not dress like Mahatma Gandhi at home in India," he said. "At the Indian Institute of Science at Bangor, I wore the same suit of clothes I now have on." He spoke with short, clipped words and with scarcely a trace of accent.

When I commented on his perfect English he laughed. "But we are taught English from the primary grade upward, and it is very fortunate that it is so. You know there are 50 different languages spoken in India!"

Together we approached the campus. The beautiful buildings of the university spread before us. We turned in on one of the broad cement walks that cut across the emerald lawns. Students hurried past, their arms full of books. Rao's foreign appearance attracted no curious glances for in this university there are students from 14 countries.

"How did you happen to come so far away to school?" I asked.

The graceful forestry building, with its columns made from enormous tree trunks, lay at our right. Rama Rao motioned to it. "In India we know of the fine schools of forestry you have here on the Pacific Coast. And I was happy to be one of two chosen by my Government to come to this university to take the splendid course you offer."

"Did you study forestry at the College at Bangor?" I asked.

Chemistry at Bangor

He shook his head. "No, I studied chemistry. I had been studying chemistry for six years, and if I am not recalled immediately on the completion of my course in forestry, I should like to remain long enough to obtain a degree in chemistry," he said.

"India is taking measures to protect her forests, then?" I asked.

"Yes. As in most countries, a lot of fine forests were destroyed before anything was done to protect them. But that is past now. Large forest areas have been surveyed. Plantations have been laid out Indiscriminate cutting has been forbidden. In 1894 the Government divided our forests into different classes: Those essential for protecting the plains from desolation by torrents; those supplying valuable timber for commercial purposes, and minor forests and pasture lands. Since that time forest administration has been extended in many ways. Our best-known woods exported to foreign markets are teak wood, ebony and the sandal wood, which grows around my home of Mysore. We also have many other valuable woods, not so well know, deodar, padouk, also a species of India rubber, rattan, bamboo."

"Have you ever met Mahatma Gandhi?"

Met Gandhi

"I did once," Rao said eagerly. "He spoke before our school at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangor. Then after the formal meeting I talked to him alone. Gandhi talks in a wonderful way. He uses short and simple words that a child could understand, but what he says lives in one's heart long after."

We had reached the library. A steady stream of youths were passing in and out of its arched doorways.

"And how do you like living in the United States?" I said, "I almost forgot to ask you!"

Rama Rao laughed, his white teeth gleaming. "Oh, very much. All I knew of the United States was just what I had read in the papers!"

It was my turn to laugh. "That is a very familiar phrase," I said.

Rao laughed with me, although questioningly. "Your country is interesting, and quite different from mine. But why should it not be, it is so far away. It took us just 32 days to get here!"

"And what about this university," I asked, "Is it very different from the one in Bangor?"

"Quite different, and yet in many ways the same. But we do not have the dances in the Institute of Science at Bangor, or fraternities either!"

"No!" I explained with simulated surprise. "What do you have then?"

"Instead we have dinners." He laughed. "And, we find them very enjoyable, but you might think them dull." Rao put out a fine, slender hand. "I hope we shall meet again," he said. Then he disappeared through one of the tall portals leading into the library.

E. H. R.

The Parent

Haddiscoe, Norfolk, Eng.

Dear Editor:

So much good is received from parents' letters in the Monitor that I welcome the opportunity to give one or two of our experiences, hoping they may be of value to others.

Our elder little boy has grown to the stage where right and wrong in manners has to be demonstrated. In this connection it has been helpful to bear in mind the child's innocence of the meaning of such words as "rude" and "contradict." A child's activities are naturally spontaneous and not yet educated into our ideas of politeness. Therefore, to give a measure of patience and explanation in place of an abrupt rebuke does much to avoid unnecessary distress. A child needs to know the meaning of the word "rude" before he can be expected to avoid rudeness; likewise, he needs to be shown the gentler art of discussion in place of contradiction.

An hour alone in the nursery after dinner is doing much to help the two boys to settle their own little disputes and develop real comradeship. The elder boy, just four, is now (and has been for some months past) quite able to take care of the younger, about 19 months. He knows that if anything seems really wrong he must call Mummie, but not otherwise. There are plenty of opportunities for wise and necessary guidance throughout the day, but this hour to themselves promotes contentment, self-discipline and enterprise. It also gives the children a sense of appreciation of other people's need to be alone and quiet sometimes. They both help to tidy up the nursery, and even the baby gets his clothes out of the drawer and helps himself in every possible way. They know that when they have really "done their bit" there are willing hands ready to help.

To teach the elder boy his letters we have started an "Alphabet Scrap-Book." This consists of a large-size address book we found in a drawer, but could easily be made from an exercise book or loose leaves bound together. First he chooses something from a catalogue, or magazine, which we cut out. Then he looks down the letters till he finds the one with which his "scrap" begins. He opens the book at that page and pastes in the "scrap," at the same time repeating the letter and the name of the object. It becomes quite a game, losing the tediousness of lessons, and making the book quite a treasured possession.

I would like to thank all who have shared their experiences with Monitor readers, and to express gratitude for this channel of universal cooperation. (Mrs.) R. C.

* * *

Loreburn, Sask., Can.

Dear Friends:

For a number of years while teaching an elementary class, I frequently made use of ideas expressed on the Educational Page of our Monitor. This page was eagerly scanned and always with profit.

In our curriculum the course for Grade Five History included the study of a number of prominent explorers of Canada, and also stories of famous characters in early British history.

I endeavored to make history lessons bright spots in the day's work and to arouse genuine interest not only in the characters we studied, but in the historical sequence—without arousing the antipathy most children feel toward the memorization of dates.

When we studied the travels of Sir Francis Drake the class was told he sailed around the world about forty years after Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River. They already knew about this and were at once interested in the new fact. The children became so interested in fixing the "times" of events that if the information was withheld, it was sure to be sought by them.

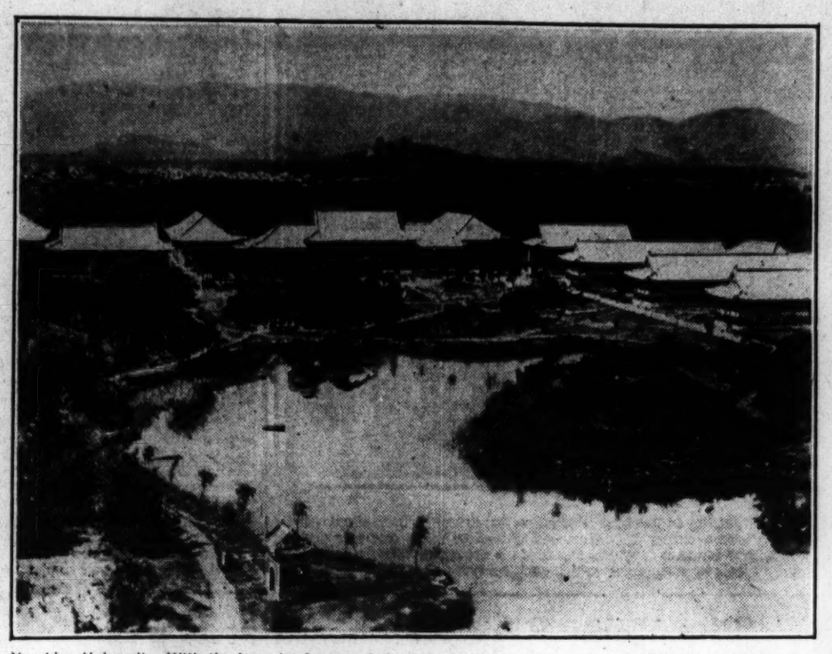
Near the end of the term I remarked, "We have learned of many important events that have occurred in our own land; but would you like to know what was happening about the same time in England?" Many questions followed. Did the Normans come to England before Leif Ericson discovered America? Did Caxton set up his printing press before Calmont sailed to Newfoundland? These questions were usually answered by some of the pupils themselves.

One little girl proposed that we make a list of all the men we had studied about, and put them in their right order with dates. A boy wanted to put each name on a slip of paper and then arrange the slips. The class worked at this until they had finished to their satisfaction. Just before dismissal a list of names and dates appeared on the large display board at the back of the room. They were not asked to memorize this list.

The following week a test prepared by a committee in another city was submitted to this class. It covered this work, and all except one, out of a class of eight, had the order correct. (Mrs.) R. H.

Correction

Through an oversight, due credit was not given to the magazine Public Safety for the privilege of reprinting the two illustrations on the Educational Page of Feb. 13.



Yenching University, With the Imperial Summer Palace Showing Against the Western Hills in the Background.

Yenching Breaks Tradition's Bonds

Peiping, China

WHEN Yenching University formally opened its new campus in the suburbs of Peiping last year, it did more than provide beautiful housing for the education of China's young men and women.

Breaking away from the traditional idea of classical education which fettered China for centuries, Yenching has introduced a widely expanded curriculum to meet the needs of China today, and at the same time has shown its students that labor is not incompatible with scholastic dignity. The university officials are encouraging young Chinese to earn part of their tuition expenses by working, notwithstanding the ancient prejudice in the Orient which drew a strict line between workers and scholars.

The new administration buildings, dormitories, laboratories and classrooms of Yenching are constructed of modern materials but follow the palace style of architecture of old China, so that the campus harmonizes with the adjoining pagodas and the imperial summer palace of the Western Hills. Funds for creating and endowing this school of higher education have been contributed largely by friends of China who live in the United States.

Summer School Possibilities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FULLY as many children—especially under 14—are undecided as to a life vocation as there are who are decided. For this reason, summer school is an excellent time and place to experiment. New subjects can be explored and unexpected aptitudes discovered.

Instead of regarding summer school as a place to "keep the children off the streets," "keep them occupied," or as a necessary place to "make up credits," the thoughtful parent welcomes it as an extra opportunity. It can be a prevocational project as suggested above. An example of this occurred with a 13-year-old girl who was slow with both her music and regular school studies. What would interest Lois? Because she liked to make paper dolls, a course in a private art school was tried for the summer term. It revealed that Lois had decided talent. From then on, art subjects were included in her intermediate and high school course. Without this summer school experiment Lois might have floundered through a general course.

Summer school is an ideal place to take up the extra languages not possible in the regular curriculum. If the language does not become a definite asset in some vocation such as translator, consular, immigration or customs service, it makes all reading a greater lifelong pleasure.

If there is no necessity of "making up some credits," let the child choose something he'd "like to learn." Summer school will not be a "time killer" then. Perhaps a boy will be overjoyed to take a course where he can build a boat or an airplane model. Some girls will find a new hobby in photography or perhaps a new world in studying botany where field trips are made. Classes in weaving baskets, rugs, or textiles are a change from book studies. A boy who modeled in clay in a grammar school art course found this a recommendation later when he received pay from a commercial pottery. If there is no special desire to take a certain subject, be sure that summer school offers the child a complete change from his or her winter studies. Then it becomes pleasure rather than "more school." For this reason, the summer term is an ideal time to combine recreation with the learning of something entirely new.

Summer school is a real chance to improve. The fewer studies pursued makes these studies more readily absorbed. One boy who lacked a credit was given a choice and just as an experiment tried mechanical drawing. To his surprise, he became interested in architecture through this course, and to the family's surprise received a higher mark than in any other study he had had. So if summer school does not add to the store of vocational education, it may develop some hidden talent.

N. D. D.

Not in High School Lockers

READING the report in the Public Ledger for Jan. 20, that one of our high school teachers, Dr. Henry G. Maeder, had made charges that high school students keep liquor in their lockers, I sent for Dr. Maeder, with the principal of the school, Mr. J. Ellwood Calhoun, to come at once to my office for an explanation. Following is a stenographic account of the interview:

Dr. Broome: Dr. Maeder, in your address before the reformed ministers yesterday, did you make a statement that you knew high school students t keep liquor in their lockers?

Dr. Maeder: I did not.

Dr. Broome: What did you say to the ministers?

Dr. Maeder: "You are doubtless conversant with the reports in the papers that high school students are said to carry hip flasks."

Dr. Broome: Did you ever, in your experience as a teacher in Philadelphia high schools, know of a single case of liquor in a student's locker?

Dr. Maeder: No.

Dr. Broome: Did you ever have reliable evidence that such was the case?

Dr. Maeder: None whatsoever.

Dr. Broome: Then, you were merely stating to the ministers a general rumor in the newspapers?

Dr. Maeder: I was.

Dr. Broome: Of course you regret, then, that a wrong interpretation was placed on your remarks?

Dr. Maeder: I most assuredly do.

Dr. Broome: Mr. Calhoun, you were teacher in the Germantown High School for 10 years, you were principal of the Roxborough High School for three years and have been principal of the Gratz High School for four years; altogether you have been 25 years in the Philadelphia public schools. Have you ever in your experience known of a case of liquor in a student's locker.

Mr. Calhoun: I have not.

Dr. Broome: Have you ever had any reliable evidence that liquor was kept in a student's locker?

Mr. Calhoun: I have not.

Dr. Broome: Do you, personally, and other members of your staff, frequently examine the lockers?

Mr. Calhoun: The lockers are continually supervised.

Dr. Broome: Do you think it would be possible for the practice of keeping liquor in lockers to prevail without your discovering it?

Mr. Calhoun: I am sure I would know of it and if there was any liquor in lockers, I would hear of it.

Dr. Broome: Thinking people who know youth and have their interest at heart are getting very tired of this constant berating of the young people of our community. If all the adults in our community would behave as well as the young people do, and would set the right example, much of the difficulty that we are having with youth would disappear. This seems to be an open season for attack on the schools, and the church, and the courts, and on the other American institutions which we have taught our children to revere. How can we expect the rising generation to have respect for our country and its institutions if they are to be exposed to a constant barrage of flippant and irresponsible criticism? EDWIN C. BROOME.

Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, Penna.

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THE HOME FORUM

George Crabbe

I SUPPOSE we must not be surprised that George Crabbe, whose centenary occurs this year and who was a poet of great esteem in his day, has fallen into neglect and obscurity. Superficially, he is neither attractive in his manner nor appealing in his themes; his spirit was intensely local, a sharp criticism might call it provincial, and he hardly wrote a single line which has been caught up and transfigured into the universality of a true poetry exempt from time and change. The bleak mentality of "Nature's sternest painter" is devoid of those lovable graces, winning harmonies and sympathetic vision of another nature-poet who has achieved a remarkable fame in our generation and yet is hardly of superior poetic caliber to Crabbe himself—John Clare—while in the whole range of his voluminous expression it is hard to find even memorable lines to ride buoyantly over the waves of changing literary fashion. He became "Pope in worsted stockings," and that unfortunate epigram has left him stranded on the beach of time like an old hulk on the shingle of his native town of Aldeburgh in East Anglia.

Yet, as I reread him, I am struck with the originality and great distinction of his achievement in literature. In one respect he was quite unique. Appended to the "sterile blighting lines", (as Hazlitt called them) of the *Borough* (1810) are some interesting notes of Crabbe's own writing. Thus, "Here samphire-banks and saltwort bound the flood" is annotated as follows: "Samphire-banks. The jointed glasswort, *Salicornia* is here meant, not the true samphire, *Crithmum maritimum*," and "Saltwort. The *salsola* of botanists." Again he comments on his line, "Where thrift and lavender and lad's love bloom"—"The lad's or boy's love of some counties is the plant southernwood, the *Artemisia abrotanum* of botanists." Now this is really extraordinary when you consider the period in which Crabbe wrote and the mechanical and artificial meter, the heroic couplet, he used. He inherited, that is to say, the Arcadian convention of English poetry in the eighteenth century, far emptier of all realities than Watteau's pictures and employed for representing a world of purely generalized qualities and parklike abstractions, a world as remote from the actual life of the woods and fields as Shakespeare's Bohemia from its geographical equivalent. What is more, he used the same metrical framework as the social satirists found so congenial for their neat and caustic *pastiches*, burlesques and ironical commentaries on town life. Here is a poet handling the literary language of the boudoir and the coffee house to describe country scenes and landscape of which he possessed an exact and intimate knowledge. Crabbe lived to see the triumph of the Romantic Revivalists, and yet not a single one of them acquired even a fragment of his own self-taught, literal truth to nature. Though the romantic poets "went back to nature," they were all without exception singularly poor naturalists, and the only fellow to Crabbe in this strange blending of art and natural science was Erasmus Darwin who, of course, was a much inferior poet to him.

In other words, Crabbe in his gray steadfast masculine lines made a revolution in English literature, entirely on his own initiative. That revolution may be styled an attempt to manifest in concrete realization Keats's words, "Beauty is truth, truth beauty." The attempt was a failure, as it was bound to be, since æsthetic values and fidelity to fact often make very intractable partners; but it was a brave and honest effort to clear literature of its limitations in subject matter, its well-bred elegancies in spirit and its greenhouse atmosphere. Crabbe turned Flora into flora and that was something terrific in a literary age to which birds were the "feathered choir," wildness was pure savagery and the lives of the poor and the occupations of working people were "disgusting representations," unworthy of the refined province of letters. When Wordsworth wrote his "Leech Gatherer," he was all unconsciously following in the steps of a man whom he may never have heard of and who had written scores of versified tales about the humble folk of his native home.

So brusque and violent was Crabbe's reaction from the fashionable Arcadianism of the times, in which rural life was figured as a kind of toy china shop, with posing statuettes of shepherds and shepherdesses dressed in costumes that the mildest shower would have ruined, that it is complained with justice of him that he went out of his way to depict scenes too tragic and sordid not merely for art, but for daily reality. His anxiety to be true to life led him to stress its cruelties in opposition to the fancy pastoralities of the contemporary mode and made him the poetic Zola of the English countryside. But, though this is fair enough criticism, it ignores the literary circumstances which caused such a revulsion from the dainty nothings of the pastoralists, and Crabbe was a true pioneer in his single-handed enterprise against such artificialities. Though this most dourly individual of poets belonged to no school and had neither poetic forefathers nor descendants, he was in his uncompromising realism in the van of the revolt against the chocolate-box convention and may be said to have inaugurated with the far greater poet, William Blake, the rebellion of the romantics. But his determination to paint only what was actually true made him sacrifice a larger for a lesser truth and to forget that an art which is no more than a photographic reproduction of nature is not only false to art but, in the long run, to nature itself.

Nevertheless, I believe that it is impossible to give Crabbe his due without knowing the country where he was born. Crabbe is not so much the poet of the poor as the parish, and he was a faithful delineator not so much of the English countryside as of his own Aldeburgh. Once you have seen Aldeburgh, with its wild heathlands, its desolate shingle beaches, its marshes and saltings where "no hedge nor tree conceals the glowing sun," its oozy flats with their harsh and somber but most individual flora, you understand Crabbe at once. He was the genius of that estranging and yet untamable and austerely lovely marshland, and of the east wind that blows over it. There never was a poet who so completely expressed the *genius loci* as Crabbe:

"Here on its wiry stem in rigid bloom
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.
Here the dwarf sallows creep, the septfoil harsh,
And the soft slimy mallow of the marsh;
Low on the ear the distant billows sound,
And just in view appears their stony bound;
No hedge nor tree conceals the glowing sun,
Birds, save a wat'ry tribe, the district shun,
Nor chirp among the reeds where bitter waters run."

This is not "nature poetry"; it is not a representation in verse of the English countryside—it is purely and simply the spirit of Aldeburgh. It is a land of prose sprinkled with quotations in verse, the fresh shy delicate flowers and the exhilarating wild bubbling cries of the wading birds. The quality of Crabbe is that he has captured this peculiar country into his verse; and if, in a way, it was his curse as well as his inspiration (for he both loved and hated it), yet for all his wrong-headed theories about the compatibility between truth to life and truth to poetry, he has done much more than botanize the Aldeburgh flats into a verse-form. He has won their quintessential spirit, not merely in his descriptions but in the nature of the mind and bent of the personality he expresses. Sometimes the wizardry of the sun transforms those dun featureless flats into a floor of beaten gold, and then, too, you see Crabbe in a different light and forget the pedestrian pace of his verse, its monotony, its grimness, a certain perverse pleasure it takes in relating dark and dismal chronicles in the glow of its truly great accomplishment—the rendering into literature of the spirit of place. And from that point of view and that only, Crabbe was a better poet than Wordsworth; for, while the English lakes were merely a scenario for Wordsworth's mind and poetic philosophy, the marshland was the very breath of Crabbe's being.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

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The Harper

First of all, I'll wake the Brook,
—Silver string!—
Then the grass, to lean and look
While we two do sing.
Then, before the people know,
—Silver string, golden string,—
'Twill be Spring!
And all the trees shall breathe and blow,
Showering flowers to play at snow,
Over everything!

—From "The Collected Poems of JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY."

Earnest Work

"Be sure, no earnest work
Of any honest creature, howbeit weak,
Imperfect, ill-adapted, fails so much,
It is not gathered as a grain of sand
To enlarge the sum of human action used
For carrying out God's end. No creature works
So ill, observe, that therefore he's cashiered.
The honest, earnest man must stand and work,
The woman also—otherwise she drops
At once below the dignity of man,
Accepting serfdom. Free men freely work.
Whoever fears God, fears to sit at ease."

He cried: "True. After Adam, work was curse:
The natural creature labors, sweats, and frets.
But, after Christ, work turns to privilege,
And, henceforth, one with our humanity.
The six-day worker working still in us
Has called us freely to work on with Him
In high companionship. So, happiest!
I count that heaven itself is only work
To a surer issue. . . .
O, cousin, let us be content, in work,
To do the thing we can, and not presume
To fret because it's little. . . ."

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, in "Aurora Leigh."

Africa at Her Best

Although Gwelo was not on the direct route to Salisbury, we decided to make for it, being anxious to see a friend there.

Near Umvuma we had an amusing encounter with a native. We were camped under a large tree, and while Budge and I were busy erecting a tent and seeing to the car, Day was wrestling with a fire that firmly refused to burn. Down on her hands and knees, she was vigorously blowing the embers, when suddenly out of the darkness of the night stepped a native, who, gently thrusting an astonished Guider on one side, proceeded more in sorrow than in anger to demonstrate how a fire should be lighted. Gathering a few specially selected twigs, he quickly had a blaze, and at last, satisfied that the fire was well and truly alight, he flung his blanket about him, grinned broadly, and strolled off into the bush.

Our arrival at Gwelo was chiefly remarkable for the fact that it took us four and a half hours to find the house of a well-known local resident.

In desperation we went to the police camp, and after poring over an enormous map, we thought that we had at last located the farm. Gaily we set out upon the Que Que road. But gradually doubt assailed us, and after seventeen miles we spied a house on the hillside and promptly made for it, only to find that it belonged to a miner who was on the point of moving northwards. He, however, was able to direct us, and we found that for the third time that afternoon we should have to return to Gwelo, and try the last remaining road. In pitch darkness we made our way up to Norfolk Farm. The very warm welcome that we received from Miss Steedman, however, more than compensated for the trouble we had had in finding her.

Her garden was a sheer delight, with long avenues of jacaranda trees and flaming poinsettia planted between; there were flowers of every description, gathered from all over the world. Day, the botanist, was in her element.

Farming on an intensive system was also carried on. We were much intrigued to see how the monkey-nuts were formed from the flower bending over and becoming embedded in the soil, which is banked up for the purpose. Oranges, lemons, apricots and plums were grown to perfection, besides a variety of English vegetables. The rotation of crops was studied, and had proved most successful.

The house, made entirely from material produced on the farm, was built on an outcrop of rock, and commanded a magnificent view over the surrounding country. Sitting on the stoep and looking out over this enormous expanse of bush-country, one could feel the fascination of Rhodesia and readily understand the reluctance of those who have once lived there to leave it. There is a sense of peace and of home-coming in Rhodesia, which is lacking in other parts. Africa may be cruel and hard and treacherous, but she has her softer moments, and certainly she is at her best in Rhodesia. —M. L. BELCHER, in "Cape to Cowley Via Cairo in a Light Car."

The Cacao Tree

Next to gold, it was the cacao tree which especially attracted the soldiers of Ferdinand Cortez in the newly discovered world. In the lowlands of eastern Mexico, on the Yucatan peninsula, down into Guatemala and Nicaragua, they found extensive plantations of this strange growth. The fruit enjoyed such favor with the inhabitants that they used it as a means of exchange. The first news of this strange money, of course, aroused much curiosity in the mother country, Spain. Savants, physicians, ecclesiastics set forth to investigate this curious plant on the spot. What interested them, however, was not so much the monetary value of the brown bean, called "cacau" by the natives, as the drink prepared from it. This beverage was called "cacauatl," whence the Spanish "chocolate." . . .

One must not imagine that chocolate has always tasted as it does now. The methods of preparation have changed in the course of the centuries, according to the individuality of the peoples and their tastes. The many spices which, after the American fashion, were at first added, spices like Mexican pepper, cloves, anise, and others, were gradually omitted, as they impaired the natural flavor of cacao. Sugar, vanilla, and cinnamon were the only ingredients that, later on, were considered necessary.

In the rococo period, chocolate was the favorite refreshment of the fair sex. It was consumed to pass away idle hours, or to render gallant conversations more agreeable. In that period, also, chocolate became a favorite drink in Germany. Frederick the Great, however, tried to prevent the importation of the cacao bean into Prussia, for reasons of economy. Instead, he caused the chemist Markgraf to prepare a substitute made of the bloom of the linden tree. But the "margravian" chocolate of Frederick found no favor. The brown wafers, already at that time, enjoyed such recognition that their mention appeared in poems, dramas, and novels. Buerger, Hoelty, Geokingk, Schiller, Hauff—to mention only a few—name chocolate in their works; to say nothing of Goethe who was very fond of chocolate all his life. The collection of chocolate cups in the house at the Frauenplan confirms this. Goethe was very receptive to such a "poetic sweet" until a ripe age.—Translated for The Christian Science Monitor from "Die Schokolade," by DR. VALERIAN TORNIUS, in *Westermanns Monatshefte*.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

"Figure Composition": From a Painting by Cora Bliss Taylor

IN THE familiar setting of his own home, the artist often paints with an ease and a naturalness that he is not so likely to achieve in another atmosphere. The above painting by Cora Bliss Taylor, inspired by her daughter and her own sitting room, seems to have been done in this happy mood; and the artist, working only to please herself, has unconsciously given us a stimulating picture of youth and home. However, artistlike, she makes no other pretensions for her canvas than that of "Figure Composition."

"Artists' children are not the docile models they are supposed to be," Mrs. Taylor has remarked. "They have to be observed while they are on the wing and often painted from memory more than from life." Long ago she formed the habit of observing her two girls at the table and at their play and books, while she was busy with other things about her home. Then, when she sat down to paint, she combined stored-up mental records with the background which always remained conveniently the same.

Perhaps that accounts for the fact that Mrs. Taylor's picture has more homeliness than most portraits. There is a beautiful harmony between the young girl and the room, achieved by the ingenious arrangement of the curves of the chairs and the table. There is a warmth and liveliness about the colors which bind together the forms into a harmonious whole.

Making a figure composition, rather than a portrait, gave the artist also license to idealize her daughter—a task not difficult in Mrs. Taylor's case, for her efforts to make an artist out of her daughter, Joy, are already exceeding her dreams. As the mother studied at the Chicago Art Institute school, at Provincetown, and in Paris, she always passed on her training to her daughter, adapting and adjusting it to the child's needs, then always standing off and letting the child develop her own ideas. Joy's mystic Madonnas and exquisite water colors of small people in historic and fanciful costumes show considerable talent. Becoming so encouraged with the results of the methods developed unconsciously out of her own experience with her daughter, Mrs. Taylor last year opened a summer art school and gallery at her home in Saugatuck, Michigan, a summer resort long popular with midwest artists. Indeed, a special feature of her school is its juvenile department.

Die Grube der Niedergeschlagenheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AUF den, der sich in das Buch Daniel in der Heiligen Schrift vertieft, macht das darin berichtete Vollbrachte einen tiefen Eindruck. Wer von uns heute tritt angesichts der Löwen des Bösen bestimmter für das Prinzip ein als der treue Daniel? Er war mit anderen Kindern Juda's vom babylonischen König Nebukadnezar gefangen genommen und in den königlichen Palast gebracht worden. Obgleich sie sich zweifellos nach dem Land ihrer Väter gesehnt haben, vergeudeten sie keine Zeit mit Klagen oder Unzufriedenheit, sondern widmeten sich dem Gottesdienst. „Und der König fand sie in allen Sachen, die er sie fragte, zehnmal klüger und verständiger" als alle Weisen seines Reiches.

Da nun Daniel keinen Groll hegte, sondern gegen diejenigen, die ihn gefangen hielten, Liebe widerspiegelte, widerfuhr ihm Gegenliebe: durch Liebe kam er in des Königs Gunst. Und weil Daniel Gott treu war, wurde ihm große Weisheit zuteil, die Nebukadnezar von der Obergewalt des einen wahren Gottes überzeugte, den der König schließlich lobpreisen und ehren lernte.

Als der Meder Darius später König wurde, „übertraf Daniel die Fürsten und Landvögte alle, denn es war ein hoher Geist in ihm; darum gedachte der König, ihn über das ganze Königreich zu setzen". Dies erregte den Neid der Fürsten und Landvögte, und sie verschworen sich, Daniel in die Löwengrube zu bringen. Dann folgte sein größter Beweis der Allgegenwart und Liebe Gottes, als die Löwen ihm nichts anhaben konnten. Und Daniels Befreiung machte auf Darius einen solchen Eindruck, daß er den Gott Daniels als „den lebendigen Gott" verkündigen ließ.

Sind wir von heute als Gefangene der Furcht in einer Grube der Niedergeschlagenheit? Haben die Löwen falscher Annahme in unserem Bewußtsein Fuß gefaßt? Wenn dem so ist, dann ist es Zeit, Daniel nachzueifern, der trotz derer, die ihn zu vernichten trachteten, „betete, lobte und seinem Gott dankte".

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 571): „Bist du mit dem Panzer der Liebe angetan, so kann menschlicher Haß dich nicht erreichen". Diese Worte erklären Daniels Schutz vor den babylonischen Löwen und verweisen auf unsern Schutz vor allen Irrtumslöwen.

Heute scheint die Welt in einer Grube der Niedergeschlagenheit zu sein. Aus den finsteren Höhlen falscher Annahme erscheinen die Löwen Furcht, Mangel und Entmutigung. „Was wollen wir nun hiezu sagen? Ist Gott für uns, wer mag wider uns sein? Jetzt ist es Zeit, recht zu denken. Die Schlacht ist mit den Waffen des Denkens zu gewinnen. Die Daniele, die sich angesichts dieser Annahmeirrtümer nur der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes, in dem „wir leben, weben und sind", bewußt sind, werden siegen.

Diesen Feind, genannt Niedergeschlagenheit, hat Gott nicht geschaffen; und Er hat alles erschaffen. Im 1. Buch Mose lesen wir: „Am Anfang schuf Gott Himmel und Erde"; und nach der Aufzählung der Schöpfungen des Gemüts heißt es in dem Bericht weiter: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut".

Auf Seite 1 in dem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" erklärt Mrs. Eddy die Christliche Wissenschaft als „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Was anders als „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten", kann uns also aus dieser Grube der Niedergeschlagenheit herausheben und die falschen Löwen Furcht, Mangel und Entmutigung vernichten? Dem furchterfüllten menschlichen Sinn scheinen sie wirklich; aber wie eine Luftspiegelung müssen sie vergehen und verschwinden, weil Gott sie nicht geschaffen hat. Alles Gute, alles Ewige hat Gott gemacht. Er konnte nichts erschaffen, was Ihm unähnlich ist: und der „ihm zum Bilde" erschaffene Mensch hat Herrschaft „über die ganze Erde". Wir müssen also aufhören, Irrtum zu äußern, und unsere Freiheit im Namen des allmächtigen Gottes beanspruchen.

Materielle Annahmen erzeugen die heutigen falschen Zustände, die so vorübergehend und unwirklich sind wie eine Luftspiegelung, die vergeht, wenn wir den Standort wechseln und einen andern Gesichtspunkt einnehmen. Dasselbe trifft auf alle falschen Vorstellungen zu. Im Bewußtsein steigen wir aus dem Tal der Trugvorstellung zu den Höhen der Wahrheit empor, und der Traum des Bösen ist zu Ende. Niedergeschlagenheit schien sich wie eine gedankliche Ansteckung durch Einflüstern und Äußern von Irrtum auszubreiten. Aber die Heilung wird in dem Maße vollbracht werden, wie wahre Denker einheitlich die Allheit Gottes und die Fülle der wahren Substanz erkennen und sich weigern, dem Mangel irgendwelche Wirklichkeit beizumessen.

Anstatt Gedanken der Furcht oder der Selbstsucht zu hegen, wollen wir die Völker von der Bestrickung des Irrtums befreien helfen! Mögen alle „Kinder des Lichts" die Goldene Regel im Denken und Handeln befolgen! Dann wird sich die ganze Welt der Heilung erfreuen, und die Liebe wird in überreicher Versorgung kundwerden. Alle können in das erleuchtete und erklärende Gebet der Mrs. Eddy einstimmen (Handbuch Der Mutterkirche, Art. VIII, Abschn. 4): „‚Dein Reich komme'; laß die Herrschaft der göttlichen Wahrheit, des göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe in mir aufgerichtet werden und alle Sünde aus mir entfernen; und möge Dein Wort die Liebe der ganzen Menschheit bereichern und sie beherrschen!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Anticipation

There is a stir far out across the world;
A movement like a lifting of the head.
As one who smells the hidden, baking bread,
I feel against my face the green yet curled
In stony twigs of trees, to be unfurled
When down the tarn of all things lost and fled
Winter drops echoing. I sense the red
And purple sea-weeds warm in waters winter-pearled.

Through sluahy snowfields, in' imagined prime,
Wave the silk curtains of next season's wheat;
The black, half-frozen garden mud grows sweet
With future pea-blooms fluttering in their climb.
Up the hills of coming summertime
I rise enchanted, as on wingèd feet.

ELIZABETH BOHM.

The Den of Depression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN STUDYING the book of Daniel, found in the Holy Bible, one is impressed with the achievements recorded therein. Who among us today stands more firmly for Principle amidst the lions of evil than did the faithful Daniel? He and others of the children of Judah had been captured by the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar, and taken to his palace. Although they must have longed for the land of their fathers, they wasted no time in complaining or in discontent, but applied themselves to the worship of God; "and in all matters of wisdom and understanding . . . the king . . . found them ten times better" than all the wise men of his realm.

Then, as Daniel had not held thoughts of resentment, but had reflected love toward his captors, it was returned to him: love brought him into the king's favor. And because Daniel was true to God he was given great wisdom, which proved to Nebuchadnezzar the supremacy of the one true God, whom the king at length learned to extol and honor.

Later, when Darius, the Median, became king, "Daniel was preferred above the presidents and princes, because an excellent spirit was in him; and the king thought to set him over the whole realm." Because of this, princes and presidents, moved by jealousy, conspired to have Daniel cast into the lions' den. Then followed his greatest demonstration of God's ever-presence and love, when the lions were proved to be harmless; and Daniel's deliverance so impressed Darius that he proclaimed the God of Daniel as "the living God."

Are we of today as captives of fear in a den of depression? Have the lions of false belief gained a foothold in our consciousness? If so, it is time to emulate Daniel, who, despite his would-be destroyers, "prayed, and gave thanks before his God."

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you." These words explain Daniel's protection from Babylon's lions, and point to our protection from all the lions of error.

Today the world seems to have been cast into a den of depression. From the dark caverns of false belief appear the lions of fear, lack, and discouragement. "What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?" The day for right thinking is now. The battle is to be won with mental weapons. The victory will be to the Daniels who, as they face these errors of belief, are conscious only of the presence and the power of God, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being."

This enemy, called depression, is not of God's creating; and He created all. In Genesis we read, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth;" and after enumerating the creations of Mind, the record continues, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

On page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." What, then, but "the law of God, the law of good," can lift us from this den of depression and destroy the false lions of fear, lack, and discouragement. To the frightened human sense they seem real; but like a mirage they must fade and disappear, because they are not of God's creating. All that is good, all that is eternal, God made. He could not make anything unlike Himself; and man, created "in his own image," has dominion "over all the earth." We, then, must cease voicing error, and claim our freedom in the name of Almighty God.

Material beliefs produce the false conditions of today, conditions which are as temporal and unreal as a mirage, which vanishes as we move and gain a different point of view. The same applies to all false concepts. We mentally climb from the valley of illusion to the heights of Truth, and the dream of evil is no more. Depression, like a mental contagion, has seemed to spread through suggestion and the voicing of error. But the healing will be accomplished as true thinkers unite in knowing the allness of God and the abundance of true substance, while refusing to admit any reality in lack.

Instead of holding fearful or selfish thoughts, let us help to free the nations from the mesmerism of error. Let all "the children of light" obey the Golden Rule in thought and deed; then the whole world will rejoice in healing, and Love will be made manifest in abundant supply. All can unite in Mrs. Eddy's inspired and interpretative prayer (Manual of The Mother Church, Art. VIII, Sect. 4): "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Man." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Design

Against the snow and sky the winter elms
Make angle-patterned perpendiculars.
The lines flow up and down, with now and then
A slant to form an ambush for the stars.

—LOUISE AYRES GARNETT, in *Poetry*.

An Author's First Sale

'Twas fifty years ago, yes, fifty-five, that the present writer, then a youth just emerging from his teens, climbed the two long flights of stairs at 151 Washington Street, Boston, and knocked at the door of the then unpretentious office of *The Youth's Companion*. In my pocket, well out of sight, was an envelope containing two stories for which I was in bashful quest of a purchaser. Less than a year previously, I had made the brave resolve to live by the use of a pen, but felt like putting it as modestly as possible. In response to a knock which was so discreet that I had to repeat it, a low, gentle voice said, "Come in." On entering I saw sitting at a little table at the far end of a room with a single window—just beyond a tall coal stove in active operation, for it was a cold January morning—a spare, alert, neatly-dressed man with black hair and short, trim, dark beard, busily correcting what looked to be printer's "proof."

This was the publisher of *The Companion*, Mr. Daniel S. Ford, afterwards so widely known for his many charities, benevolences and social work in Boston. At that time he had lately come into possession of *The Youth's Companion*, previously a child's periodical, and was working hard, conscientiously and painstakingly to establish it as a safe, clean and interesting journal for young people and the home circle. To this end, and with this purpose steadily in view, the entire energies of his life were devoted.

Something of this high purpose impressed itself upon his stray visitor, on that first morning of our meeting. It was in his entire manner and in the reserved yet kindly smile with which he listened to the object of my call and the hope I expressed of becoming a contributor to his paper.

"You may leave your two stories with me," he said at length. "I will read them, and tell you if I can use them. Come in again day after to-morrow."

On the occasion of my second call, Mr. Ford's manner was slightly less reserved. He asked me where I hailed from, and where I was stopping in the city.

"I think I can use your two stories . . . Will seven dollars each satisfy you?" he asked. I said it would, though I had secretly hoped to receive ten. Secretly, too, I had hoped for a word of praise; but doubtless that was undeserved. . . .

"If you see fit, you may let me read two more of your stories," he said, and meantime wrote a few words on a slip of paper which he bade me hand to the lady I would find sitting at a desk in the back room down one flight of stairs on my way to the street. "That lady is Miss Gorham," he added. "She will pay you fourteen dollars." — From "Stories of My Home Folks," by C. A. STEPHENS.

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STOCKS MOVE UPWARD ALONG BROAD FRONT

Leaders Sweep Forward One to Five Points—Closing Tone Strong

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Bulls made a vigorous drive in today's short session of the stock market, in an effort to boost the average level to a new high for 1932.

Prices of prominent issues were swept up about 1 to 5 points. Chemicals and rails, particularly issues more sensitive to bullish activity, were bid up sharply.

Trading reached the substantial volume of around a million shares for the two hours of trading. Final prices were virtually at the day's top.

The manner in which the market withstood the General Electric dividend reduction yesterday convinced bull traders that the trend was upward.

With the Senate's investigation of the stock market expected to begin with a grilling of the bears next week, speculators for the rise had no difficulty in prompting active short covering.

There was almost nothing in the news at the end of the week to influence the market one way or the other. Reports from Youngstown indicated that steel mill operations in that area may be a little higher next week, but the indicated change was too small to be important.

Rails were helped by expectations that the February earnings statements, to appear within a few weeks, will make a substantially better showing than those of January, because of the wage reduction effective Feb. 1. Union Pacific and Santa Fe rose about 5 points.

Chemicals Strong

In the chemicals, gains of 2 to 4 were registered in Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Columbian Carbon and Air Reduction.

Miscellaneous issues rising 2 to 3 points included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Auburn, Safeway Stores, International Business Machines and others. Gains of a point or more appeared throughout the list.

Several individual issues reached the best prices of 1932, and the general level of prices was boosted to approximate the peak of mid-February. A soft spot was Peoples Gas, which lost 3½ points.

Foreign sales of copper at 6⅝ cents, or ¾ of a cent above the low of early in the week, brought some buying into the coppers, but these issues did not move easily, as copper prices have some distance to go to put the industry on a profitable basis.

Commodities generally were well supported. Cotton closed unchanged to 30 cents a bale higher. Straddling operations, involving selling in Liverpool and buying in New York, in expectations of a substantial rise in the pound sterling, were reported.

Bonds Continue Strong

The bond market maintained its quiet strength today and high grade securities, especially, were in demand at moderately better prices.

United States Government obligations were active and higher. All of the treasury list was in demand and some of them reached new highs for the year.

Most of the local traction liens climbed to higher levels, some of them ascending to peak prices for 1932. Manhattan Elevated 1st 4s were up more than a point and Third Avenue refunding 4s gained more than 2.

In the railway department Atchison 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s advanced moderately. Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s were heavy.

The utilities and industrials generally were steady. Among some of the modest gainers were American & Foreign Power 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, North American 5s, Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s, International Match 5s and Western Electric 5s.

Argentine bonds continued the strong feature of the foreign group. British 5½s and most of the German loans advanced. Japanese issues were somewhat lower in dull trading.

MONTGOMERY WARD PRESIDENT RETIRES

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP)—Mr. George B. Everett withdrew from the presidency of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., and Mr. Sewell Avery added another to his galaxy of high business offices.

Already chairman of the board of the big mail order and chain store house, Mr. Avery was made president Friday at the annual stockholders' meeting. He will hold both positions.

Mr. Everett gave personal reasons for his retirement.

Adverse business for January and February, except for the last 10 days was reported by Chairman Avery. "Sales seemed to parallel other business fields in percentage," he said.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar. 5	Mar. 4
50	Am & Cont	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
638	Am T&T	135	133¼	135	132¾
21	B&M A stamped	15½	15½	15½	15¼
23	Brown pf	6	6	6	..
83	Cal & Hec	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
25	East SS	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
5	E G&Fuel	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
102	E G&F pf	61	60	61	60
6	E G&P 1st pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
95	Edison Elec	200	195½	195½	198
143	First Nat S	53	52¾	52¾	52¾
125	Gen Capital	20½	20	20	20
25	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	..
21	Mass Util	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
10	Nash	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
110	Nat Ser	87½	60	87½	87½
28	NE Equity	17½	17½	17½	..
60	NE Tel	111	110¾	111	111
19	Pac Mills	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
40	Shawmut	7½	7½	7½	..
185	Swift & Co	18¾	18	18¾	18¼
90	Utd Shoe	39¼	39¼	39¾	39½
30	Uni Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
200	Utah Met	.40	.40	.40	.40
80	War Bros	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
	BONDS				
$4000	Amoskeag 6s	65½	65	65	..
2000	E Mass 5s	30	30	30	..

OHIO SEAMLESS TUBE COMPANY

CLEVELAND, March 5—Ohio Seamless Tube Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $238,935 after charges and taxes, compared with net profit of $106,801 in 1930, equal after deducting $105,220 dividends paid on the 7 per cent preferred, to 2 cents a share on the 78,652 common shares.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 5	Last Mar. 4
9¼	5	..	Abitibi pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
27½	24	2	Adams Millis	100	29	28	29	27½
13	10⅜	1	Addressograph	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
15⅞	15⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15⅞
60	46	4½	Air Reduction	1200	61⅞	60	61½	57¼
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	300	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅜
3½	1¾	..	Alleghany Corp	100	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
83½	62⅛	6	Allied Chem	11900	86⅝	83¾	86	82½
117½	108	7	Allied Chem pf	200	117½	117½	117½	118¼
13⅝	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
10	7⅝	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	9½	9	9½	9
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	1400	16⅜	15½	16¾	16
3½	2½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	70	2½	2½	2½	..
73⅜	54⅛	5†	Am Can	8500	73¼	70¾	73	71¼
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	8⅛
34⅝	25	7	Am Car2& F pf	100	36¼	34½	36	34⅞
37	29	3†	Am Chicle	200	37¼	37	37¼	..
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3200	9¼	8⅛	9¼	9
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	1800	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow ?	100	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	22⅜
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
17½	12	2	Am Ice	300	20¼	19⅜	20	19½
8½	5	..	Am International	1100	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
⅝	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
3¼	2	..	Am Mach & Met	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6⅝	4	..	Am Metal	200	5	5	5	4¾
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	15¾	15½	15¾	15
58	48	6	Amer P&L 6% pf	100	52	52	52	53
49¾	38⅛	5	Am P&L pf A	100	39⅞	39¾	39¾	39½
8⅛	3	.40	Am Radiator	1400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¼
12¾	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅛
26½	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	28	28	28	28
½	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	..
25⅛	21	5	Am Shipbuilding	300	22	21	22	..
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	15⅞
85	70	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	70	70	70	70½
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	100	⅜	⅜	¾	⅜
137⅝	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	12500	136¼	132⅞	134¾	132⅝
32½	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1100	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	32¾
30	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	29	29	29	30
5	3	..	Am Woolen	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
30¾	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	29⅜	29	29⅜	29
2⅝	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	3⅜	3½	2
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	1500	10½	10¼	10½	10
60⅞	16	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
9¾	3⅞	..	Andes Copper	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	200	11	11	11	..
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill b	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	6	6	6	5¾
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1100	88	83⅝	87	83
41½	25½	4	Atl Coast Line	100	29	28	29	28
10⅛	8	1	Atl Refining	2200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
151⅜	83¾	4§	Auburn Auto	9100	94½	90	92½	91
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞

—B—

28⅛	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	23	21	23	21
213⅜	123¼	..	Baltimore & Ohio	1200	19⅜	18	19½	18⅛
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	31⅛	30½	31½	30⅝
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4⅞	4½	4⅞	5
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	36½	36	36½	35¾
18¾	15	.40	Bendix Aviation	2400	14 1	3¾	14	14
24⅝	19½	2	Best & Co	200	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	23¾
24⅝	15⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	4400	23⅞	23	23⅝	22¾
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	61½	60¾	60¾	60¾
61	60	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	60	60	60	..
22¼	16⅛	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	16½	16	16⅜	16
41	34¾	3§	Borden	1200	41⅞	40⅞	41¾	41
12⅛	9	1	Borg Warner	2100	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12
10¼	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	100	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅜
46⅜	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1000	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¼
75½	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	78⅜	77½	78⅜	77
57½	46¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	58	58	58	57½
85	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	88½	87	88½	86¾
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	1400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
4½	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
6¼	2¾	..	Bullard	100	7½	6½	7⅜	6⅜
20	20	..	Burns Bros pf	70	20	20	20	20
12⅜	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1600	12½	11¾	12½	11⅜
18	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20½	17½	20½	..
62	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	58	58	58	..
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	1
4½	3⅛	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
19	10½	..	Byers	100	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18

—C—

11⅞	8½	..	Calif Packing	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3	3	3	..
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	300	12	12	12	12
116¼	113⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4200	209⅝	193¼	209⅜	193⅜
43⅝	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	4700	38¼	37	38	36½
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	700	12½	12	12½	12¼
5	3⅜	..	Celanese Corp	400	5	4¾	5	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1400	13	12⅞	13	12½
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	17⅜
31½	21½	2½	Ches G Ohio	2000	24⅞	23⅞	24⅜	23⅜
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	..
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	2100	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
4¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	300	10	8¾	10	9
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	20½	20	20	..
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4	3¾ 4¾	4¾
24⅛	11½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	14¾	13¾	14¾	12
27½	14⅞	..	Chi2RI&P 7%	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
7½	5	..	Childs Company	200	6¼	6	6	6½
11¾	10½	1	Chrysler	2700	13	12⅝	13	12¾
281½	257¾	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	27	27	27	..
22	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	400	22	21	22	20
30¾	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	31	30¾	31	30½
10⅜	7	..	Collins & Aikman	500	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼
12⅜	7¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	9¼	9	9¼	8½
17	9¾	..	Colo & Southern	100	17	17	17	..
15¾	11⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	9900	15¼	14½	15¼	14¾
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
39½	28	3	Columbian Carb	7200	39½	36	39½	35½
11	8⅛	1.60	Comm Credit	2600	11	10⅛	11	10⅜
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	300	66⅝	66½	66⅝	61
27⅞	13½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	26¾	26	26¾	26¼
77	58	6	Comm I Trcv pf	500	74	74	74	75
10	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	5600	10	9¼	9⅞	9⅝
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	1900	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
68⅝	54	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	67⅝	67½	67¾	..
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
11⅜	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
67¼	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	6700	68	66½	67¾	66
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	..
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	80	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
47¼	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	47¾	47¼	47¾	46½
40⅞	31¾	2½	Cont Can	3200	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	39⅛
9⅜	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
26	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	25	24	25	24
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	900	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
3¼	3⅛	..	Cont Shares	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
46	37	3	Corn Products	1900	45¼	44⅝	45¼	44⅞
43¼	25⅝	..	Coty	1700	41½	41¼	41½	41⅜
16⅜	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	600	17¼	16½	17¼	16¼
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	500	15⅞	15	15⅞	14⅞
2¼	1½	..	Crown Zellerbach	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
34½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33½	33½	33½	34
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	400	24½	24⅜	24½	24¼
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	80	80	80	80
2⅜	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
15½	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	10½	10⅛	10¼	..
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	400	84	83	84	..
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	500	22⅜	21½	22¾	..
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	400	113	113	113	..
15½	12½	1	Diamond Match	700	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
10⅛	7½	1	Dome Mines	6300	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	1700	18	17	17⅝	16¼
59¾	46⅛	4	du Pont de Nem	5700	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	56¼
102½	98	6	du Pont deb	100	102½	102½	102½	102

—E—

5¼	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	1100	83½	82½	83½	82½
32⅜	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	7100	32½	32	32¼	31½
100¼	97	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	100	98	100	..
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2000	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
14	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	8100	14	13¾	14	13½
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	57	57	57	57¼
33	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	100	33	33	33	31¾
1⅛	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	540	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
36⅛	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	400	34½	34¾	34½	34½
61¾	43½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
10	5⅞	..	Erie RR	300	10¼	9¼	9¼	..
12¼	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
5	4⅛	..	Evans Products	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	40	10½	10½	10½	..

—F—

7⅜	4	..	Fashion Park pf	100	4	4	4	4
21	21	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	21	21	21	..
2	1¼	..	Fed Screw W	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5½	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	5½	5⅛	5¼	5½
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1300	26⅛	25½	26⅛	25
15	12	1	Firestone T & R	100	14	14	14	13
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	59	59	59	..
52⅜	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	900	52¾	52½	52½	52
⅞	¾	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	½	½	½	½
1⅛	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf	100	½	½	½	½
8½	4	..	Follansbee B	1100	7¼	7	7⅛	6⅞
11½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¼
21	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	900	21	20½	21	20½
57⅞	23¼	..	Fox Film A	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	400	19	19	19	19

—G—

17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
34⅜	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3100	34¼	33	34¼	33⅞
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	1300	13	12¾	13	12⅜
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	300	19	18⅞	19	18⅜
26½	17¾	1	Gen Electric	29700	21¾	20¾	21⅜	20¼
4⅜	3⅛	3	Gen Foods	3100	38¼	37¼	38⅜	37½
2⅜	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	700	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
24¾	17	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	19	19	19	19¾
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	7700	22½	22⅛	22½	22
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	85¼
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4	3¾	4	..
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
28⅜	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	300	26½	25¾	26½	25½
1½	¾	..	Gen Realty	500	1¼	1	1¼	1
1½	⅜	..	Gen Theh Equip	1500	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7500	23½	22⅝	23½	22⅝
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	1600	66¼	65¾	65⅝	..
6	4¾	..	Glidden	400	6	6	6	5¾
6½	5⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	500	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	18
5⅝	3⅛	..	Goodrich	1100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	200	15	15	15	..
18	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1900	18	17½	18	17⅞
59½	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	29½	29½	29½	..
11⅞	7¼	.60	Gothan Silk Hos	100	11	11	11	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	500	3	3	3	..
8	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
9¾	6⅜	..	Grand Union	300	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
29⅜	25½	1	(Grant) WT	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	800	21⅜	20¼	21	20¼
80	68	7	Great W Sug pf	10	68¾	68¾	68¾	67
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grnnow	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛

—H—

11⅛	10	1.20	Hall Printing	500	10¾	10	10⅜	..
1⅞	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	5½	..	Hollander	500	9	8¼	9	8¾
11⅞	10½	1	Holland Furnace	300	11½	11¼	11½	..
4⅞	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	1100	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
23⅜	16½	..	Houston Oil	900	22¾	20⅞	22¼	20¾
11⅞	3⅛	..	Houston Oil new	600	4¾	4¼	4⅝	..
16½	10¼	2	Howe Sound	1200	13½	12½	13¼	12½
11⅞	7	1	Hudson Motor	700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
5⅝	3⅜	..	Hupp Motors	200	4	4	4	3⅞

—I—

18⅛	9½	..	Ill Central	3100	14⅞	14	14⅞	13¾
26½	21	..	Ill Central pf	200	22½	22	22½	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Indian Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
1⅝	1¼	..	Indian Refining	8600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
38½	23½	4	Indus Rayon	900	38½	37⅜	38½	37
39½	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	700	37⅜	37	37⅝	36½
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	..
14	3½	..	Interboro Rap T	4400	14½	14	14⅜	13¾
113¾	90¾	6†	Int Business M	1800	113½	111¾	113⅝	110½
1⅝	⅝	..	Int Combustion	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
29¼	21½	1.80	Int Harvester	2100	24	23¾	24	23¾
11⅜	8⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	10½	10½	10½	10¼

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 5	Last Mar. 4
24½	13¾	4	Int Match pf	600	19⅞	19½	19¾	19½
8½	7½	..	Int Nickel	17800	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8¾
23½	19⅜	2	Int Salt	900	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¼
44⅞	36½	3	Int Shoe	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38¾
21½	15	..	Int Silver	2800	20	17	20	17
12¼	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	4300	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
11	7½	2	Interstate Dept S	800	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
3⅜	1½	..	Investors Equity	100	2	2	2	2

—J—

35	30	4	Jewel Tea	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
25½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

England's Constructive Step—Sentiment Better —Trade Still Hesitates

A number of constructive developments took place this week in both the domestic and foreign markets.

Foremost as an influence contributing to the restoration of confidence among international creditors and debtors was the notification that Great Britain would pay $150,000,000 to American banks six months before the $200,000,000 credit obtained last August was due.

This payment, which should contribute to easier money conditions, was made yesterday, and according to bankers, is an achievement almost without parallel in world finance, in view of England's suspension of the gold standard last September.

Other factors adding to the growth of confidence during the week were the measures taken to rush the Glass-Steagall plan into actual operation so as to create more credit, the remarkable reduction in the number of bank failures in the last fortnight, the impetus being given to the anti-hoarding drive, with the offering of "baby bonds" at 2 per cent interest, the loans now being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the heartening rise in the bond market and the practical completion of the manufacturers' sales tax bill, the main structure of which was the impost of a 2½ per cent levy applicable to practically every manufacturing industry in the country.

Other Factors

Other news of a helpful nature was the renewal of the standstill agreement for the maintenance of the foreign short-term credits to Germany. That country paid off $10,000,000 of the original $100,000,000 credit and the renewal covers $90,000,000 for three months.

Coöperation in the foreign field is shown by an agreement between France and Italy on commercial relations signed yesterday pending a permanent treaty to replace that of 1922. Italy and Austria at the same time also signed a convention intended to regulate rail shipments and aid exports.

The Senate's inquiry on short selling has been broadened, and now takes on the nature of a "wide open" investigation of the country's stock exchanges.

Senators seem convinced that "bear" operators have been able to depress stock prices almost at will, thus creating an atmosphere detrimental to business. Leaders from grain and produce exchanges almost unanimously oppose tampering with the selling of futures. "Bear raiders," however, appear to be in for some unwelcome publicity.

Trade Gains Slight

Practically all commentators are agreed that there has been pronounced improvement in sentiment but that actual betterment in business is still around the corner. Performance has not been able to keep up with expectation, though there has been some slight gains in certain industries. The steel industry at 26½ per cent of capacity is up 1 per cent from the week before.

Consumption of electricity for the week ended Feb. 27 is down from the week before, and is 7.4 per cent off from the like week of 1931. Carloadings for the week ended Feb. 20 are up 10,141 from the preceding week but 140,550 less than the similar week a year ago.

Retail business continues quiet. Drygoods business is under a year ago. Trade seems to be waiting the outcome of steps taken to provide abundant credit. Footwear prices have been cut, and sales show some response. Sales of women's apparel have been lighter.

There has been a rise in the price of raw cotton. Lead prices have been reduced but copper prices have risen from the low of 5¾ cents to 6¼ cents. Automobile makers are more active. Railroads are beginning to order a bit more freely. The leather markets are firmer.

Situation Overseas

The situation overseas shows no broad changes from a week ago. Great Britain is probably gaining faster than any other European country, and confidence is steadily gaining. The Board of Trade's estimate of the balance of British international payments for 1931 shows a deficit of £110,000,000, which compares with a credit of £28,000,000 for 1930 and of £103,000,000 for 1929.

French unemployment shows no signs of slackening, and most industries are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. Hungary shows a favorable balance of trade for 1931 of 26,785,000 pengoes compared with a favorable balance in 1930 of 77,484,000. The decline in exports was 37 per cent and in imports 35 per cent. Poland shows a decrease in note circulation in January of 59,100,000 zlotys, and its gold reserves decreased by 18,812,000 zlotys.

Portugal has raised import duties by 20 per cent. The country's unemployment problem is being met by obligatory contributions from both employers and employees, beginning March 1.

Yugoslavia of a favorable trade balance of 20,684,000 dinars for 1931, but exports in the year declined 31 per cent and imports 30 per cent.

Japan's commodity markets have been adversely affected by the Shanghai situation. Large loans must be floated to finance the operations in China.

The stock markets this week have shown a fair degree of strength. Industrial averages up to Friday's close gained about 4 points. Bond averages have gained every day this week. The London and Paris markets have been generally firm, though trading in the latter has slowed up. Berlin prices have softened.

AMERICAN MACHINE & METALS

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The American Machine & Metals, Inc., reported net profits of $47,015 for 1931, or 24 cents a share, compared with a net loss of $552,360 in 1930.

COOPER BESSEMER CORP. LOSS

NEW YORK, March 5—Cooper Bessemer Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss of $848,421 after taxes, compared with net profit of $845,243 in 1930.

New York Bond Market

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80½	80½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	28⅝	28½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	28	28
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	84	83¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44	43½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69½	69½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	68
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	2
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100¼	100
Amer T&T 4s '36	97	97
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅛	101⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅛	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99	98¾
Amer T&T web 5½s '43	104⅛	104
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93¼	93¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82	80
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	12	12
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76⅝	76⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64⅛	64
Associated Oil 6s '35	101	101
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89¾	89¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	83	83
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41	41
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83⅛	83⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84	83½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55¼	54⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	69	69
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	81	79½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	94	93⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	78½	78½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102½	102
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95½	95
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75	74½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101¼	100¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90½	89⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102½	102¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97¼	97¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93¾	93⅝
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	90	90
Bush Term con 5s '55	58	58
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81⅝	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80½	80¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88	87¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	86¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	100	99¾
Can North deb 7s '40	96⅞	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	66⅛	66
Cen Branch U. P. RR 4s	45	45
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	31	31
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	83⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	68	67¼
Ches O gen 4½s '92	89	88⅞
Chicago B & Q 4s III div '49	89	88⅝
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85¾	85¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	16
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54¼	54¼
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	72	72
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10	9
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38½	38
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	43½	43
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	32⅜	31¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	82½	81
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	69	68¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	55½	55½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	43½	42½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	41	40½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108¾	108¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	83½	83½
Childs Co 5s '43	45	45
Chile Copper 5s '47	54¾	54½
Cin Un T 5s rct	97¾	97¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	70	70
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	81½	80
Clev Un Term 5s '73	85¼	85¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	97½	97½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93	93
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	83	82
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	84
Com Credit Co 6s '34	93	93
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	89¼	88¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20½	20½
Con Gas 4½s '51	95	94
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104¼
Container Corp 6s '46	34	34
Corn Products 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	55¼	55½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	93¼	93¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	91
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32½	32½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91½	91½
Detroit Sd col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	99¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	84	84
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	83½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95⅛	95⅛
Elgin-Joliet & E Ry	91	91
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR ref 5s '67	42	42
Erie RR gen lien	62¾	61½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44½	42
Fed Metal 7s '34	75	75
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	25	23½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	78	78
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94½	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99	99
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77	77
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¼	2⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	46	45
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	74¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80½	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96	95⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	71½	71½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95¾	95½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35	35
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63	61½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37½	37½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	62	62
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86	85¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	98	98
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '86	100¾	100⅛
Ill Central 4s '52	55	54¾
Ill Central 4s '53	47½	47½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	41½	41¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	65	65
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	96¾
Interlake Iron 5s	55	55
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47	46½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	57	56½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	52	50½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	59	57¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	59	57½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	43½	41½
Inter Aap Trans 7s '32	79¼	77
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63⅝	63⅝
Int. & G Nor 1st 6s '52	49½	49½
Int. Mer Mar 6s '41	50	50
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44⅞	44⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54½	54½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '56	50	49
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	63	63
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	60
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	65	65
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68¼	68¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	84½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	83
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	48
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	62	60
L'Autaro 6s '54	10	10
Lehigh Val (Pa) cno 4½s 2003	73½	73½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100¼	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89	89
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47	46⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	96½
L&N rfg 5s 2003-B	74	74
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	43¾	41⅞
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	45
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94⅞	94⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89¾	89¾
Minn St P & SSM 5½s '49	23	23
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	50
Min St P & SSM 5½s '78	60¾	60¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	32½	30⅞
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	53	52½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	650½	49½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	50½	50¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	50	49
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	37¼	35½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	17½	17¼
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	21	20⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	92¼	91⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¾	82¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	76½	76½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92½	92½
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
Newberry 5½s	79½	79½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	80¼	80
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	78¼	78
N O T & M 5½s '54	39	38
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	78½	78½
NYC&HR 4½s N	69¾	68½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	69½	68¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	75	74⅞
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	38	37
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	41	41
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	66	64½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	57	57
NY Dock Co 5s '38	38	36½
NY Edison 5s '44	101½	100½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	69	69
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	98¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	16	16
North Am Co 5s '61	87½	86¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88	88
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	91	88½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	94	93
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63	62
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	80	80
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	373¼	373¼
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	78	78
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	89½	89½
Nor Pacific 5s D	76	76
Ohio Edison 6s B '41	103⅛	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101	101
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	85	85
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	96	96
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99⅞	99½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	52½	52
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	70	70
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	57	56
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87¼	87⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88¼	88¼
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	88¾	88¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	79	79
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	93¾	93¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83	81¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77	77
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84¼	84¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89⅝	89⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	6	6
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	56	56
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50	49⅞
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	55	55
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	82	81¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	88¾	88¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63⅜	63⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30⅝	29
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95¼	95¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	95¼	95
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76½	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	76	75½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50¼	50¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	74½	73
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	64	64
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	78½	78¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31¼	31
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	25	24
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36½	36½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	86⅝	86
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	86	85½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	12⅜	12⅜
Seabd A L 6s ct	2	2
Shell Union 5s '47	70¾	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¾	70½
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	89½	88½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95⅝	95⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	55½	55¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅛	99⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	89	89
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	73	72½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81	81
Southern Pacifice 4½s '68	68	68
Southern Pacifice 4½s '69 ww	39½	38½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66	65¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	81	81
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	47½	47
Southwest Bell Tel 5s '54	100¼	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91¾	91¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101¾	101
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	96	94⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	80	78¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	48
Third Ave. adj 5s '60	38	36¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	58	58
Union E L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '55	96	96
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92⅝	92
Union Pacific 4s '08	76¾	76¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81¼	80⅞
Union Pacifice 4½s '67	85	84
United Biscuit 6s '42	96¼	96¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	42	41
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	39⅞	38
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41	39½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	90	90
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99	99
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12	12
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	55	55
Walworth 6s '45	17	17
Warner Co 6s '44 xw	66	66
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	63	63
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	33	33
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	99½	99¼
Western Electric 5s '44	99	98¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	59¼	59
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61½	61½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	44½	44½
Western Union 5s '51	68	67¾
Western Union col 5s '38	85	85
Western Union 6½s '36	92¾	92¾
Western Union 5s '60	68⅝	68⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59½	59
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99½	9 9½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	88	88
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	81¾	81¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69⅝	69⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69	69

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar 5	Last Mar 4
3½s '47	98.10	98.1	98.10	98.1
1st 4¼s '47	100.2	100.	100.2	100.0
1st 4¼s reg	102.20	102.20	102.20	
1st 4¼s '38	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.10
US 3s '55	89.24	89.23	89.23	89.14
US 3½s '49	91.10	91.5	91.5	91.2
US 3¾s '43 Mar	95.	94.26	94.28	94.19
US 3¾s '43 June	95.	95.	95.	94.20
US 3¾s '47	94.	93.26	94.	93.26
US 3¾s '56	97.12	97.12	97.12	97.00
US 4s '54	100.6	100.	100.6	99.27
US 4¼s '52	103.	102.22	103.	102.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	39¾	39
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	75	75
Akerhus 5s '63	62½	62½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antioquia 7I A '45	12	12
Antioquia 7s B '45	12	11⅞
Antioquia 7s D '45	12	12
Antwerp 5s '58	73	72½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	57½	56½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	63	61
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	63	61
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	63	61
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	62	62
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	61	61
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	63	61½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	63	61½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	63¾	61¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	62½	62
Australia 4½s '56	53⅞	50¼
Australia 5s '55	58⅞	57½
Australia 5s '57	59	58
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92¼	92
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	82	81½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34¾	34¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	88	87½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100	99¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100¾	100¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	)39¼	39
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	29¾	29¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	30	30
Berlin Elec 6s '55	31	27½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8¼	8¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	20	19
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	24⅞	24⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	25	25
Brazil (US) 8s '41	30⅛	30⅛
Bremen 7s '35	37⅞	37
Brisbane 6s '50	49½	49
Brisbane 5s '57	45¼	45⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22⅛	22⅛
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	50¾	47½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	34½	33⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	34¾	34
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	54	54
Buenos Aires 7½s '57	35½	35½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	80⅝	80⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80⅞	80½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95½	95½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26	26
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	16	16
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34⅜	34⅜
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	29½	29½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	21½	21½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25½	24⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25	24¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35⅝	35⅜
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	68	68
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½	73¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35	34½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13	12¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67½	67
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	70½	70½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85	83⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	69⅝	69½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	50¼	50
Duke Price Power 6s '66	77¼	77
Dutch El 6s '47	89⅞	89⅞
Dutch El rf 6s '62	88	88
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37	37
Fiat 7s '46 war	80⅛	80
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51	51
Finnish A 6½s '54	49¾	49¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	49¾	49¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	84½	84½
Frankfort 6½s '53	27	27
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	115
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116¼	116
German 7s '49	62⅛	61½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	38½	37¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	35½	35⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36	35½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	43¼	34½
Germ El Pow '53	34½	34½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35⅛	34½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39	38½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	45	45
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	48	48
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38	37½
Greek 6s '68	41	40¾
Hamburg 6s '46	29	29
Hansa 6s '39 ww	19¾	19⅛
Harpen 6s '49 ww	40	40
Helsingfors 6½s '60	45¾	45
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	23½	23½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	89	89
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	75	74⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70½	70
Italy (King) 7s '51	88	87½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	58	58
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	61¾	61⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	71	70⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	55½	55
Karstadt 6s '43	21⅞	21¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	68¼	68¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66½	66½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	77	76¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	100¾	100¾
New South Wales 5s '57	52	52
New South Wales 5s '58	50¾	50¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101½	100½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	32	31½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75⅜	75⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	80¾	80½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	63½	63½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	57¾	57
Oslo G&E 5s '63	69	69
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	99¾	99½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102⅝	102½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5¾	5¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56¼	56
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59⅞	59
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	53¾	53¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	47	47
Rhinelbe 5s '46	25	25
Rhinelbe 7s '46	29½	29½
Ruhr '48	25	25
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11⅝	11⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	11	11
Rio & do Sul (State) 8s '46	15½	15½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68	68½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	77½	77½
Roumania 7s '50	50¾	50⅛
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	45	43
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	14¼	14¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	16½	15½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	63	62
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	41	41
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	45	43½
Siemens 6½s '51	58½	57
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	35½	34¾
Sydney 5½s '55	45	45
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	87¾	87¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	58½	57½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	56	56
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	58	57
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	54	53
Tyrol 7s '52	43	43
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	63	63
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	99½	99¼
Uni Stl W 6½s '47	21	21
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	22	21⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	32	32
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	33⅜	32½
Vienna 6s '52	62	61½
Westphalia El 6s '53	25	25
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	62½	62½

Evidences Of Tangible Gain

IN TABULATING tangible evidences of business improvement, a number of industries are found to show substantial gains. Textiles are ahead of the procession. In January, the consumption of silk increased 21.4 per cent over December, and cotton increased 4.8 per cent. Pay rolls in the Lowell (Mass.) shoe factories have increased 100 per cent. During the first four weeks of January, Safeway Stores, operating chain stores in the West, showed average sales per store of $5262, compared with $5071 in 1931.

In the automobile field, some companies are doing unusually well. Packard Motor, for instance, shipped 2150 units in February, an increase of 270 per cent over February, 1931. The pay roll at the Cadillac-La Salle plant in Detroit averages about

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STIRRING PLAY MARKS OPENING

Beekman Pool in Round of Eight in Canadian Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5—Three players from the United States, the same number from Toronto and one each from Montreal and Hamilton, survived the first two rounds of play in the annual Canadian squash racquets championship here on Friday.

The survivors include the four seeded players, Beekman Pool of Harvard University, United States champion; Argue Martin of Hamilton, the defending titleholder; Jay Iselin of New York, and J. A. Duchesneau of Montreal and, all but Iselin, won their matches in straight games. The New Yorker was given a stirring argument in the second round by Redmond Quain of this city for five games, after winning the first two.

While there were no upsets there were a number of stirring matches during the day. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

T. Boynton, Toronto, defeated E. G. Smith, Montreal, 15—11, 15—11, 5—15, 15—13.

J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated R. B. Shaw, Montreal, 15—8, 13—10, 15—12.

Beekman Pool, Harvard, defeated Harold Martin, Hamilton, 18—14, 15—8, 18—15.

N. F. A. Scandiffio, Toronto, defeated J. P. Gilmour, Toronto, 15—7, 15—6, 15—2.

D. Guthrie, Toronto, defeated H. Levy, Hamilton, 15—12, 8—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Redmond Quain, Ottawa, defeated J. D. Johnston, Montreal, 15—11, 18—14, 15—5.

J. T. Wilson, Ottawa, defeated R. Harris, Toronto, 15—8, 15—13, 10—15, 15—12.

Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated G. Leclerc, Ottawa, 15—2, 15—9, 15—4.

C. Polley, Buffalo, defeated J. F. Bentley, Ottawa, 15—7, 15—9, 15—7.

J. Iselin, New York, defeated F. B. Matthews, Toronto, 15—10, 15—14, 18—14.

J. K. McCausland, Toronto, defeated K. C. Coutham, Toronto, 15—1, 15—5, 15—7.

R. W. Desbarats, Ottawa, defeated A. Powis, Montreal, 15—11, 6—15, 7—13, 15—8, 18—16.

J. W. Woods, Ottawa, defeated A. McKnight, Toronto, 15—11, 15—10, 14—16, 13—15, 16—14.

P. R. Hurcomb, Toronto, defeated W. W. Chipman, Montreal, 9—15, 5—15, 15—4, 15—11, 15—12.

J. H. Thompson, Toronto, defeated A. Gordon, Ottawa, 11—15, 15—7, 15—6, 16—15.

Second Round

C. Polley defeated T. Boynton, 15—3, 15—6, 15—6.

J. A. Duchesneau defeated N. F. A. Scandiffio, 15—8, 18—14, 15—11.

D. Guthrie defeated R. Elliott, Ottawa, 15—8, 10—15, 15—5, 13—15, 15—11.

J. K. McCausland defeated J. W. Woods, 15—4, 15—10, 15—8.

Beekman Pool defeated P. R. Hurcomb, 15—6, 15—6, 15—12.

J. H. Thompson defeated J. T. Wilson, 16—14, 15—17, 8—15, 18—17, 15—11.

Jay Iselin defeated Redmond Quain, 15—8, 15—10, 16—17, 11—15, 15—12.

Argue Martin defeated R. W. Desbarats, 15—5, 15—7, 15—6.

Midshipmen Win Swimming Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—The midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy kept their undefeated record in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association series, pending their encounter with Yale, by winning both ends of their meet with Columbia University yesterday evening in the tank of the latter. The score in the swimming events was, 42 to 29, and in the water polo, 48 to 9.

The only real success of the locals was in the fancy styles of swimming and in the relay, with L. M. Mustin '32 in the distance events, and R. W. Thompson Jr. '33 in the sprints, dominating the meet for the winners. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; N. B. Davis '33, Navy, second; G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia, third. Time—24 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; J. W. Bain '33, Columbia, second; R. O. Greene '32, Navy, third. Time—54 3-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Navy; Ashworth '33, Navy, second; Walter Scheel '33, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 23 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '32, Navy; J. T. West '32, Navy, second; Julius Doigos '32, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 33 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. W. Neuhardt '33, Columbia; G. N. Rowlands Jr. '32, Columbia, second; B. K. Atkins '32, Navy, third. Time—1m. 49 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. J. T. Callahan '32, Columbia; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, second; William Boyd '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 38 4-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by David McCampbell '33, Navy (85.3 points); W. T. Vrooman '32, Navy, second (83.05 points); F. J. Belluscio '32, Columbia, third (58.35 points).

400-Yard Relay—Won by Columbia (J. W. Bain '33, V. H. Rosen '32, R. E. Joyce '32, Walter Scheel '33); Navy, second. Time—3m. 53 4-5s.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—University of Pennsylvania swamped the Natators of the College of the City of New York at both ends of their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet at the pool of the locals yesterday evening, the score of the swimming events being, 45 to 26, with the water polo team winning at 50 to 4.

This ends the season for the local team, with Harold E. Kramer '33, its star, leading the league in individual scoring with 51 points, 11 of which came last night. The only swimmer who can now catch him is R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, of the United States Naval Academy, who has still another meet. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by William C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn.; Louis Abelson '33, C. C. N. Y., second; Anton Huffers '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—25⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by William C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn.; Harold E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y., second; Louis Abelson '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—58s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Harry V. Strong Jr. '33, Penn.; Harold E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y., second; Nathan Snow '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 28s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter T. Grandy '32, Penn.; Harry V. Strong Jr. '33, second; Sidney Richman '32, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—5m. 53⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Everett D. Weeks '34, Penn.; Eugene Sigel '33, C. C. N. Y., second; Harvey Y. Miller '33, Penn., third. Time—2m. 45⅘s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Harold E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; Joseph A. Hanff Jr. '34, Penn., second; Sidney Richman '32, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 55⅘s.

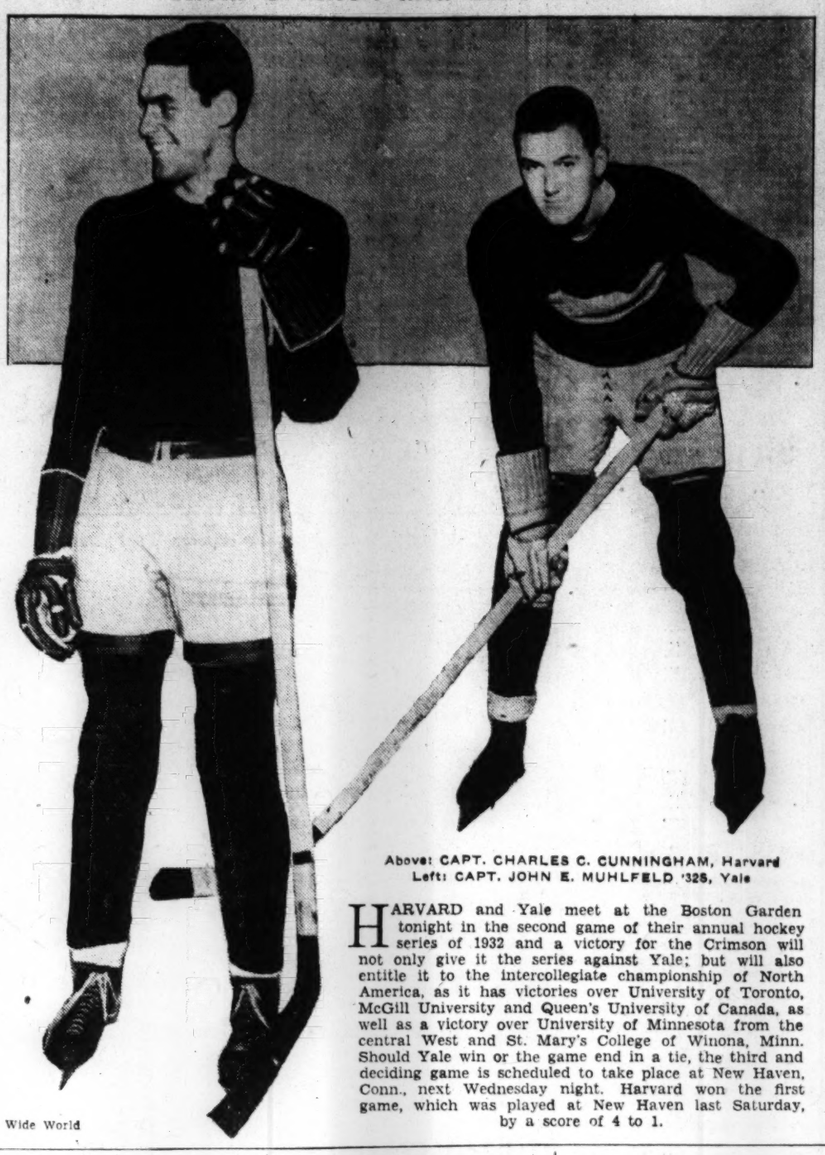
Fancy Dive—Won by Walter T. Grandy '32, Penn. (83.6); Norman Narengo '34, C. C. N. Y., second; (69.45); Julius Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y., third (66.6).

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Penn. (W. T. Grandy '32, E. D. Weeks '34, H. V. Strong Jr. '33, W. C. Stinson Jr. '32); C. C. N. Y., second. Time—4m. 10 1-5s.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Boston College 9, Providence Y. 8.
Pennsylvania 10, Dartmouth 3.

Rival Crimson and Blue Leaders



Wide World

Above: CAPT. CHARLES C. CUNNINGHAM, Harvard
Left: CAPT. JOHN E. MUHLFELD '32S, Yale

HARVARD and Yale meet at the Boston Garden tonight in the second game of their annual hockey series of 1932 and a victory for the Crimson will not only give it the series against Yale; but will also entitle it to the intercollegiate championship of North America, as it has victories over University of Toronto, McGill University and Queen's University of Canada, as well as a victory over University of Minnesota from the central West and St. Mary's College of Winona, Minn. Should Yale win or the game end in a tie, the third and deciding game is scheduled to take place at New Haven, Conn., next Wednesday night. Harvard won the first game, which was played at New Haven last Saturday, by a score of 4 to 1.

Michigan Team Sets New Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 5—Two collegiate records for the 60-foot pool fell when University of Michigan defeated Northwestern University, 44 to 31 in a "Big Ten" dual swimming meet at Patten Gymnasium here last night. J. A. Schmieler '33 of Michigan set a new United States collegiate mark of 2m. 15.1s. in the 220-yard freestyle race, and J. C. Cristy Jr. '34, another Wolverine, set the new "Big Ten" time of 5m. 3.4s. in the 440-yard freestyle. Northwestern won the water polo game, 7 to 0.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by M. F. Wilcox '34, Northwestern; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern, second; F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan, third. Time—54.4s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; M. F. Wilcox '34, Northwestern, second; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, third. Time—2m. 15.1s. (New national collegiate record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. C. Cristy Jr. '34, Michigan; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, second; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, third. Time—5m. 3.4s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Taylor Drysdale '34, Michigan; H. T. Murphy '34, Northwestern, second; S. W. Rosen '33, Northwestern, third. Time—1m. 40.3s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. R. Miller '33, Michigan; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, second; F. H. Lennox '34, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 39s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Northwestern (M. F. Wilcox '34, A. R. Highland '34, R. H. Debenham '33, P. Van C. Troup '33); Michigan, second (D. L. Marcus '32, I. C. Smith '32, R. B. Ladd '32, H. C. Kamienski '34). Time—3m. 38.2s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (Taylor Drysdale '34, R. R. Miller '33, R. B. Ladd '32); Northwestern (H. T. Murphy '34, F. H. Lennox '34, and P. Van C. Troup '33), second. Time—3m. 6.4s.

Fancy Diving—Won by R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 139.6 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, second, 130.4 points; S. R. Raike '32, Michigan, third.

INDIANA ON TOP OF INDOOR TRACK MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 5—University of Indiana came out on top in a five-way indoor track and field meet at University of Chicago's new field house here last night. The Hoosiers compiled 44 points and give promise of placing high in the "Big Ten" championship meet, which is to be held in the same arena next Friday and Saturday. University of Minnesota was second with 33¾ points, Chicago was third with 17¾, Northwestern University was fourth with 8, and Purdue University fifth with 5½ points.

Hoosier runners bettered two "Big Ten" records, the half-mile and the mile. H. A. Brocksmith '32, ran the mile in 4m. 17s., which is 4.6s. better than the mark set by D. M. Letts '31 of Chicago last year. Brocksmith led the field by 50 yards. Charles Hornbostel '34, dashed to victory in the half-mile run in 1m. 55.6s., which is a second better than the mark made by O. J. Martin '30 of Purdue.

JULES LADOUMEGUE AVERRED INELIGIBLE

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—The name of Jules Ladoumegue, world's record holder in the mile, last night was struck from the rolls of the French Amateur Athletic Federation on grounds of professionalism. Unless he is reinstated later, Ladoumegue will not be eligible to represent France in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

Ladoumegue's license was withdrawn on Feb. 1 when the federation began an inquiry into a charge that the great French middle distance star had accepted payment, in disguised form, for a competitive appearance.

The federation's executive committee met last night to hear Ladoumegue's appeal and removed his name from the rolls when he failed to appear.

CHICAGO TAKES SECOND AGAIN

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	7	12	106	81	49
Chicago	15	10	16	73	77	40
Detroit	16	7	18	83	95	39
Boston	13	11	16	101	94	37

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	20	6	15	98	94	46
Toronto	19	6	15	124	102	44
Montreal	16	6	21	124	124	38
Americans	13	7	20	68	110	33

RESULT MARCH 4

Chicago 6, Americans 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 5—Second place and a chance in the playoffs was regained last night by the Chicago Black Hawks when they defeated the New York Americans, 6 to 1, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium. Tommy Cook, center, was credited with three of the local goals, and Lolo Couture got two.

CHICAGO	NEW YORK
Gottselig, Thompson, Lowrey, tw	rw, Lamb, Filmore, Kilrea
Ripley, Cook, Holmes, c	c, Himes, Burch, McVeigh
Couture, March, Graham, rw	lw, Burmister, McInenly, Keating
Boucher, Abel, ld	rd, Dutton, Shields
Wentworth, Bostrom, rd	ld, Ayres, Brydge
Gardiner, g	g, Worters

Score—Chicago 6, New York Americans 1. Goals—Cook 3, Couture 2, Ripley for Chicago; Burch for New York. Assists—Gottselig 3, March 2, Thompson 2 for Chicago; Filmore for New York. Referees—M. J. Rodden and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LEADING HOCKEY SCORERS

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Jackson, Toronto		23	20	43
Primeau, Toronto		9	31	40
Smith, Montreal		9	29	38
W. Cook, Rangers		26	10	36
C. Conacher, Toronto		28	7	35
Taottier, Montreal		23	12	35
Morenz, Canadiens		19	16	35
Clapper, Boston		16	18	34
Dillon, Rangers		21	12	33
Ward, Montreal		17	16	33
Barry, Boston		17	15	32
Stewart, Montreal		21	11	32

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Klein, Boston	19	12	31
Hart, Providence	16	14	30
Harrington, Providence	13	15	28
Pettinger, Bronx	13	15	28
Asmundson, Bronx	12	13	25
Starr, Springfield	14	9	23
Sheppard, Bronx	14	8	22
Heximer, Springfield	10	12	22
King, Philadelphia	12	10	22
Gaudreault, Providence	10	11	21
Andrews, Philadelphia	7	13	20
Buckles, Philadelphia	13	6	19
Vail, Providence	6	13	19

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Wiseman, Chicago	13	13	26
Riley, Chicago	11	14	25
McFadyen, Chicago	10	14	24
Forslund, Duluth	14	9	23
McPherson, St. Louis	17	5	22
Duffield, Kansas City	14	7	21
McKinnon, Kansas City	15	4	19
Campbell, Kansas City	8	9	17
Prelesnik, Chicago	11	5	16
Scott, St. Louis	12	4	16
Scott, Duluth	9	7	16

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Evans, Hollywood		12	15	27
Coupez, Hollywood		14	12	26
Yokes, San Francisco		20	6	26
Irving, Los Angeles		15	11	26
Dunn, Hollywood		19	5	24
Johnson, Hollywood		18	6	24
Huffman, San Francisco		11	9	20
Scott, Oakland		15	5	20
Blythe, Hollywood		13	4	17
Dyck, Hollywood		9	8	17

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Bucknell 41, Juniata 34.
California 22, Washington 21.
Coast Guard 24, Norwich 21.
Columbia 32, Dartmouth 17.
Cornell College 29, Coe 24.
Creighton 47, Nebraska 18.
Harvard 43, Williams 25.
Knox 28, Monmouth 19.
Midland 24, Cotner 15.
Notre Dame 37, Marquette 26.
Rutgers 28, Princeton 26.
St. Ambrose 38, Penn College 23.
Western State 47, Ferris 22.
Wyoming 29, Brigham Young 28.
Yale 31, Fordham 22.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Annapolis 42, Columbia 39.
Colgate 46, Syracuse 25.
Pennsylvania 43, C. C. N. Y. 26.
Rensselaer P. I. 43, Cornell 28.

All-American Net Finals in Cuba

HAVANA, March 5 (AP)—All-American finals, both in singles and doubles, were assured for the international tennis tournament at the Vedado Tennis Club yesterday, when four players from the United States eliminated their Cuban rivals in the second round singles matches.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, will face Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans in one semifinal match, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago Davis Cup player, will meet J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in the other. The teams of Allison and Hall and Lott and Marcel Rainville of Montreal reached the doubles final Thursday. Both finals will be played Sunday.

The Cuban netmen provided unexpectedly stiff resistance yesterday but the best any of them could do was to win one set.

Lott was carried to four sets by Lorenzo Nodarse and two of them were deuced. The scores were 7—5, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5. Gustavo Vollmer, top ranking Cuban player, made another strong stand against Hall, finally going down by a score of 6—2, 4—6, 10—8, 6—3.

Allison and Sutter won their matches in straight sets, the Texan beating Joaquin Pardo, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1, and Sutter defeating Ricardo Morales, Cuba's No. 2 player, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

COLUMBIA QUINTET NOW TIED FOR LEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—Columbia University climbed closer to its third successive championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League yesterday evening, when it defeated Dartmouth College on the Morningside court, 32 to 17. The champions are now tied with Princeton University for the lead.

Most of the lead for Columbia was gained in the first half, which found the home team ahead at the end, 21 to 7. Dartmouth held the champions practically even in the second half.

David N. Jones '32, the all-round athletic and student star, was the high scorer for the winners, with four points in the first half, and seven more in the second session. Dartmouth threatened to overtake the winners several times in the second half, as substitutes entered the game for Columbia, but Jones came to the rescue with goals, and the chance never came. The summary:

COLUMBIA	DARTMOUTH
McCoy, Hartman, Steigman, lf	rg, Britten, Kramer
Bender, Maroon, rf	lg, Smart, Kraszewski, Miller
McDowell, Balloon, c	c, Mackey, Prince
Jones, Schwartz, lg	rf, Burch, Edwards
Hodupp, Lautkin, rg	lf, McCall, Stangle

Score—Columbia 32, Dartmouth 17. Goals from floor—Jones 4, Hartman 2, Bender 2, McDowell 2, Hodupp, McCoy for Columbia; Kramer 2, Burch 2, McCall 2, Edwards for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Jones 3, Bender 2, McDowell 2, Hodupp for Columbia; Edwards 2, Mackey for Dartmouth. Referee—Orson Kinney. Umpires—Frank Brennan and James Young.

GOODWIN WINS GOLF FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, 18-year old Monroe (N. Y.), golfer, won the annual Palm Beach amateur golf championship yesterday, at the Palm Beach Country Club. He defeated William H. Hyde, Ridgeway, Penna., 9 and 8.

PRINCETON SEXTET ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5—Hugh K. Boice Jr. '33 of New York City, was yesterday named captain of Princeton University's 1932-33 varsity hockey team. He plays defense. D. Henderson Nevitt '33 of Atlanta, Ga., was chosen manager.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Annapolis 48, Columbia 9.
Pennsylvania 50, C. C. N. Y. 4.

APPLEBY AND COLLINS TIED

Their Match Will Decide U. S. Amateur Balkline Billiard Title

FRENCH LICK, Ind., March 5 (AP)—Mr. Edgar T. Appleby of New York, defending champion, and Mr. Percy N. Collins of Chicago, six-times holder of the title, tied for the lead in the United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiards championship tournament at the end of play last night.

Appleby tied with Collins by defeating Mr. Monrad C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash., Pacific coast champion, 300 to 133 in 27 innings last night. Appleby had a run of 51 to Wallgren's 27.

Earlier in the day Collins had defeated Dale H. Goslin of Los Angeles, Pacific southwest titleholder, 300 to 259 in 32 innings, dropping Goslin from the lead to third place. Collins's high run was 78, Goslin's 47.

Appleby and Collins each have won 4 games and lost 1, while Goslin has completed his schedule with 4 victories and 2 defeats.

Ray V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., western champion, ended his schedule with 2 won and 4 lost, defeating Arie Schaap of Chicago, 300 to 177 in 28 innings, in the first afternoon game yesterday. Fessenden had an unfinished high run of 82; Schaap's high run was 35.

Goslin, the surprise of the tournament, got away to a lead of 108 to 39 at the end of 12 innings yesterday, but the veteran Collins bunched runs of 20 and 78 to draw away and lead 245 to 171 at the end of the twenty-seventh inning. Goslin made his final drive with a run of 38 in the next inning, but Collins would not be caught.

Fessenden, his schedule complete, was lodged in fifth place, behind Wallgren, who has won 3 and lost 3 games.

NEW ZEALANDERS SCORE 364 RUNS

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 5 (Canadian Press)—New Zealand and South Africa yesterday began the second test cricket match of the latter's tour. South Africa captured the first game.

New Zealand won the toss and batted first. After a poor start, during which it lost three wickets for 24 runs, New Zealand gave a good display on any easy wicket, the South Africa bowling and fielding falling below its usual standard.

Vivian and Badcock made a good stand for the sixth wicket, hitting 100 runs in 59 minutes, Vivian scored a century, in which were 14 fours. Another fine partnership was that of Allcott and Cromb, whose ninth wicket effort realized 69 runs in 45 minutes.

At the end of the day's play scores were: New Zealand, first innings, 364; South Africa, 78 for two. The summary:

First Innings

NEW ZEALAND

Dempster, c. Vincent, b. McMillan	64
Weir, by, McMillan	8
Blunt, lbw, b. Quinn	25
Vivian, c. Dalton, b. McMillan	100
Roberts, lbw, b. Quinn	1
Page, c. [illegible]hell, b. Brown	7
Badcock, [illegible]nd b. McMillan	53
Dickinson, stpd. Cameron, b. McMillan	26
Cromb, not out	51
James, b. Mitchell	11
Extras	16
Total	364

Fall of wickets—42 runs for one wicket, 79 for two, 135 for three, 139 for four, 158 for five, 258 for six, 269 for seven, 270 for eight, 339 for nine.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bell	16	1	47	0
Quinn	28	6	51	2
Brown	14	1	59	1
McMillan	29	2	125	5
Vincent	6	1	32	0
Christy	2	0	11	0
Mitchell	4.5	0	23	2

SOUTH AFRICA

Mitchell, b. Cromb		0
Christy, not out		32
Cameron, c. Blunt, b. Vivian		44
Extras		2
Total (two wickets)		78

Fall of wickets—Two runs for one wicket, 78 for two.

JOYCE WETHERED TEAM CANDIDATE

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The name of Joyce Wethered, greatest of British women golfers, last night was included in a list of 12 players from which a British team of six with two alternatives will be selected to meet American women stars in an international team match at Wentworth, Surrey, May 21.

It was not known definitely whether the famous woman golfer whose engagement was recently announced and who will be married in June, had retired from championship and international play, and last night's announcement was taken as a welcome indication that she hasn't.

Others on the list included Miss Diana Fishwick, Miss Wanda Morgan, Miss Enid Wilson, Miss Elsie Corlett, Miss Molly Gourlay, Miss Doris Park, Miss J. McCulloch, Miss D. Pim, Miss B. Pyman, Mrs. Percy Garon and Mrs. J. B. Watson.

The American team of six and two alternates was selected at New York last month. The six first-string choices were Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Miss Helen L. Hicks, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Miss Maureen Orcott, Miss Virginia Van Wie and Mrs. Louis D. Cheney.

Miss Marion Hollins was selected as nonplaying captain, and also will serve as an alternate along with Mrs. Harley G. Higbie of Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE WINS

JACKSON, Miss., March 5 (AP)—Mississippi College of Clinton last night won its fourth S. I. A. A. basketball championship in the nine years of tournament history by defeating Millsaps College of Jackson, 38 to 33 in an exciting game which went through two overtime periods. The boys from Clinton had lost three games out of four to this same Millsaps team during the association season.

TRYON AND WEBB ADVANCE

MIAMI, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Howard Tryon of Detroit piled up a 5 and 3 victory over Garfield Miller Sr., Pelham, N. Y., yesterday to become a finalist in the all-state amateur golf tournament. Frank Webb, Shelby, N. C., won 1 up from P. H. Hohlfelder, Cleveland, Ohio, in the other semifinal round match.

Philadelphians In Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—It will be Philadelphia against New York at both ends of the semifinal round of the United States court tennis doubles at The Racquet & Tennis Club, as Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., the defending champions, hailing from Philadelphia, encounter Artemus H. Holmes and Jean Pomme, for New York in the upper half, while J. C. Bell and E. M. Edwards, the pony team of the Quaker City, meet the New York team of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., and J. H. Van Alen.

The Philadelphians were the victors yesterday morning, with the New York teams coming through in the afternoon sessions. Holmes and Pomme, two veterans of mature years and experience, defeated the pony team of New York, W. T. Adee of Tuxedo, and F. P. Frazier, 6—5, 5—6, 6—4, 6—4; while Van Alen and Biddle, after a start that carried them to two sets and a lead of 4—3 in the third, had to fight all the way through to the end to win a five-set match from J. T. Thayer and F. E. Newbold, 6—3, 6—5, 5—6, 5—6, 6—4.

It was the speed and power in Gould's shots that enabled the champions to dispose of the leading team of New York, William Rand Jr. and C. J. Coulter in the morning match, as his forcing drives brought many errors by Rand, especially nets. The balance of the players were evenly matched, but the former world champion was at top form all the way, and he never gave Rand a chance to get set.

Holmes was the star performer of the elder New York team, especially when the younger pair began to weaken in control in the later sets. Adee and Frazier led at 4—2 in the third set, only to find Holmes able to handle their finest shots with ease, and they lost the next four games and the set. They also led at 2—1 in the final set, but here again Holmes exerted his greatest skill, and his team won the next four games also, then ran out the match three games later.

Van Alen and Biddle had an easy task to run up a big lead in the earlier part of the match with Thayer and Newbold, winning the first set at 6—3, and carrying off the second at 6—5, after a vigorous spurt by the Philadelphians had brought them to 5-all. In the third set also, though the battle was close all the way, the New York pair held the upper hand by the great activity of Van Alen, and the skillful shots of Biddle, until they were tied at 5-all. But the Philadelphians tightened up on control, and ran out the set in the next game.

Thayer and Biddle held the upper hand most of the fourth set, though fine play by Biddle carried his team to 5-all, and then a seesaw performance in the final set, with first one team and then the other coming up from behind, brought the score to 4-all. But at this point Van Alen showed better control than he had previously, and with the sharp-shooting of Biddle scoring heavily, they took the next two games, ending with a difficult angle shot by Biddle into the winning gallery, for the match. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES—Second Round

Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated William Rand Jr., and C. J. Coulter, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

A. H. Holmes and "Jean Pomme," New York, defeated W. T. Adee and F. T. Frazier, New York, 6—5, 5—6, 6—4, 6—4.

J. C. Bell Jr. and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated P. R. Pease and J. G. Douglas Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

J. H. Van Alen and and A. J. Drexel Biddle Jr., New York, defeated J. T. Thayer and F. E. Newbold, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—5, 5—6, 5—6, 6—4.

Rowland Haines And Larigan Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, and Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, joined the other seeded players in the third round of the United States amateur squash tennis championship yesterday at the Crescent Athletic Club courts, each winning in straight games from strong opponents.

Haines, like the other two seeded members of his club, Edward B. McLaughlin and Philip T. Moore, winners on the day before, had a member of the champion team of New York Athletic Club, Patrick J. Cohalan, for his opponent, and though the latter made a fine showing in the earlier part of the battle, the former champion gradually developed his game to its best, and took the match at 15—12, 15—7, 15—5.

Larigan had his shots working to perfection against John S. Davidson, Yale Club, and ran off with the match in short order, 15—5, 15—7, 15—7.

Other winners of the day included Leonard S. Green of the City Athletic Club, who has played but little this season, and who defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9, and J. N. Schermerhorn, an added starter from the home club, who eliminated J. S. Becker, the brilliant novice of Yale Club, 15—5, 15—12, 15—11. It was altogether a bad day for Yale Club.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—8, 7—15, 18—15, 15—6.

SECOND ROUND

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., won from Harold Ablowich, City A. C., by default.

J. G. Benedict, University Club of Cincinnati, won from W. W. Stokes, Yale Club, by default.

Leonard S. Green, City A. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—9, 15—9.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., 15—12, 15—7, 15—5.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—12, 15—11.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—7, 15—7.

THOMSON, MONTREAL, WINS

PINEHURST, N. C., March 5 (AP)—Percy W. Thomson of Montreal, with a net score of 67 from a gross of 83, led a field of 70 Tin Whistle golfers here yesterday to win the Barber Memorial tournament, for which the late James Barber, New York shipping magnate, left an endowment for prize money. Thomson played in Class C, other class winners were: Class A—R. G. Morrison of Pittsburgh 75; Class B—M. W. Marr, Boston, Mass., and G. M. Howard, Halifax, N. S., tied with 73; Class D—C. M. Rudel, Montreal, 69.

BEARS DEFEAT HUSKIES, 22-21

Take Lead in Battle for Coast Basketball Title

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
California	1	0	22	21	1.000
Washington	0	1	21	22	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., March 5—The University of California Bears basketball team took the lead in the playoff for the championship of the Pacific Coast Conference, defeating the University of Washington Huskies, Northern Division winner, 22 to 21, in a fast and closely contested game here yesterday. Jack N. Read '33, Golden Bear center, shot the winning basket with less than a minute left to play.

Read put California well in the lead at the start of the second half with two floor goals in the first minute, after the Bears had held a 15-to-14 margin at half time. The Huskies rallied, tying the score, and then forged ahead for the first time with the score 21 to 20 in their favor. Joseph J. Kintana '32, California's All-Coast forward, was the individual star of the game, scoring nine points, most of which were gained on difficult one-arm shots.

CALIFORNIA	WASHINGTON
Kintana, lf	rg, Cairney
Seifert, Smart, rf	lg, Nelson
Read, Coughlan, c	c, Fuller
Vendt, Stone, lg	rf, Hanover
Crowley, Ohashi, rg	lf, Lee

Score—University of California 22, University of Washington 21. Goals from floor—Kintana 4, Read 4, Seifert for California; Fuller 2, Nelson 2, Cairney, Lee for Washington. Goals from foul—Kintana, Read, Seifert, Ohashi for California; Fuller 4, Cairney 2, Lee 2, Hanover for Washington. Referee—Emil Piluso. Umpire—Herb Dana.

Mrs. R. C. Lake And Miss Orcutt Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 5—Mrs. Robert C. Lake of New York, the former Miss Marion Turpie, and Miss Maureen Orcutt of The White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., gained the final round yesterday in the Florida East Coast women's golf championship at the St. Augustine Links.

Mrs. Lake carried her match with Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., the United States champion, to the nineteenth hole, winning with a three-foot putt after the national titleholder needed three putts. Mrs. Lake went out in 38, home in 42 for 18 holes, scoring a 4 on the extra hole. Miss Hicks went out in 43 and home in 37 to the eighteenth.

Miss Orcutt, the defending champion, met and defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, 5 and 3. Miss Orcutt went on to establish a record for the 6345-yard course with scores of 35-37-72, equaling men's par. Miss Orcutt was 3 up at the turn. Ending the match on the fifteenth, Miss Orcutt scored 3, 5, 5 on the bye holes to break the course record set by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare by two strokes. The summary:

FLORIDA EAST COAST WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, The White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Robert C. Lake, New York, defeated Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., 1 up (19 holes).

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 5 (AP)—Arrangements were completed yesterday for the international team golf match between the United States and Bermudean and English stars next week. The matches will be played along Walker Cup lines with singles and two-ball foursomes. H. P. Butterfield has been named captain of the local team which includes Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion and Walker Cup player. George J. Voight of New York heads the United States team, which includes Eddie Held, former trans-Mississippi

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

WEEK OF MARCH 7-13

MONDAY, MARCH 7

Oscar, noted chef of the Waldorf-Astoria, will give a weekly series of talks in the G. E. Home Circle, WEAF, 12 noon. Listen to the Revolving Stage program featuring new talent, WEAF, 2:30. Bryn Mawr Glee Club will give the next to last concert in the women's colleges' musical club series, CBS, 3:45. Billy Jones and Ernie Hare begin a daily 15-minute series, Monday to Friday, on the WJZ chain, 7:45. Utah, the Mormon State, is honored in the "Parade of the States," WEAF, 9:30. Incidents not over two weeks old are used in the "Mountie" sketch, WJZ, 10.

7:45-8—**Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.** Monday to Friday. NBC—WJZ to WFAA.
8-8:30—**Socony land Sketch. "The Doormat."** NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone,** Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:45—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**"Arabesque" Sketch.** CBS — Dixie network.
9:30-10—**General Motors "Parade of the States."** "Utah." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10—**"Piccadilly Circus."** Music and sketches. NBC—WJZ to WBAL.
10-10:30—**National Radio Forum.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"With Canada's Mounted."** NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** Burns and Allen, comedy team. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—**"Mr. Bones and Company."** Minstrels. NBC—WEAF to WOC—WHO.
10:45-11—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
11-11:30—**Columbia Symphony Orchestra.** Monday to Friday CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8

Fritz Kreisler, noted violinist, of whom no biographies exist, will be the subject of "Stories of the Living Great," CBS, 11:15 a. m. Fannie Hurst, novelist, will speak in the Women's Radio Review, WEAF, 3:30. Songs of Stephen Foster and Louis Gottschalk will be heard in "Musical Americana," CBS, 3:30.

Norman Brokenshire returns to the air tonight announcing a 15-minute period featuring Welcome Lewis and an orchestra, CBS, 10:15. The Pickens Sisters of Georgia, probably NBC's bid for some of Columbia's Boswell Sisters' popularity, will make their début over the WJZ network at 10:45 tonight and the three following evenings at the same time.

8-8:30—**Voters' Service. Two talks.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Household Program.** Soloists; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Soloists; Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Great Personalities." Talk;** orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**"Mardi Gras."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**"The Voice of a Thousand Shades."** Jack Kerr; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**David Guion's Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
10:15-10:30—**Norman Brokenshire.** Welcome Lewis; orchestra. CBS to KMBC.
10:45-11—**Pickens Sisters.** Female trio. NBC—WJZ chain.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

Charles G. Spross, composer-pianist, and Edward Rice, violinist, will do Grieg's "Sonata in G Major," WEAF chain, 5:30. Listen to the Boswell Sisters do the "St. Louis Blues," CBS—WABC, 7:30. Lew White, organist, plays duets with himself in the WJZ period, 8:15. Be sure and hear the excellent orchestral program in the "Old Counselor" period, WEAF, 9. Percy Grainger, composer-pianist, is guest soloist in the Mobiloil program, WEAF, 7:30, playing his transcription of Tchaikovsky's "Flower Waltz," two of his popular piano solos and David Guion's "Arkansas Traveler." Newton D. Baker will make the closing address of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, WEAF, 10:30. Toscha Seidel, violinist, plays the Nardini "Concerto in E Minor," CBS, 11.

8-8:30—**"Big Time."** sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9—**Light Opera Gems.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Sousa's Band.** Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—**"Old Counselor." Financial talk;** orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Mobiloil Orchestra.** Percy Grainger, pianist; Gladys Rice. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley,** tenor. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10—**"Margie the Steno."** NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—**String dance orchestra.** Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—**"The Tune Detective."** Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—**National Conference of Jews and Christians.** Address, Mr. Newton D. Baker. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
11-11:30—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10

A thrilling escape from war prison at Cape Town through the Great Karoo Desert of South Africa will be related by Commander Ludwig Ehlers, former German sailor. CBS, 5:15. Rudy Vallée returns to the Fleischmann period tonight at 8 over WEAF. The Hon. Winston Churchill, noted British statesman, will be interviewed from Boston by Edwin C. Hill, "The Man in the Front Row." CBS, 10. "The Kalendar Prince" from "Scheherazade" and the "Finale" of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony are featured compositions in the Columbia Symphony Orchestra period, CBS, 11.

8-9—**Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.** Ray Perkins. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Big Six of the Air.** Soloists; piano duo; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:15—**Vaughn De Leath, contralto.** Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—**Ted Husing's Sportslants.** Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.
9:30-9:45—**"Musical Album."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Maxwell House Ensemble.** Lanny Ross, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Interview of the Hon. Winston Churchill, Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11

"Animals in Music" and "Melody, Harmony and Counterpoint" form the two portions of Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour, WEAF and WJZ, 11 a. m. "Why Women Should Be Interested in Politics" is discussed by Mrs. Ellis A. Yost and Congresswoman Norton, WJZ, 2:30. The second act of "Siegfried," the next to last opera of the Metropolitan's Wagner Cycle, will be given on the WJZ chain at 3; Milne's "The Dover Road" is the Radio Guild production, WJZ, 4:15. J. Harold Murray, musical comedy singer, is guest soloist of the Nestlé period, WJZ, 8. Dupont's "Today and Yesterday" appears to be an agreeable substitute for the "March of Time," CBS, 8:30. Leo Reisman, back to Pond's WEAF 9:30 period, conducts an overture of tunes from "The Cat and the Fiddle"; Pilar Arcos, Spanish soprano, is soloist; Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Beethoven and Wagner constitute the Columbia Symphony program, CBS, 11.

8-8:30—**Nestlé Orchestra.** J. Harold Murray, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—**Chiles Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**"Today and Yesterday."** Sketches; soloists; orchestra. CBS to WRR.
9-9:30—**"Friendship Town."** NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Pillsbury Pageant. "Street Singer";** orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-9:45—**"To the Ladies."** Tito Guizar; orchestra. CBS to KRLD.
9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Irvin S. Cobb, speaker. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Leo Reisman's Orchestra.** Pilar Arcos, soprano. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:15—**"Beau Bachelor." Sketch;** music. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12

The second act of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko" will be performed by the Metropolitan Opera Company this afternoon at 2 o'clock over the WEAF chain. This opera was introduced in the United States in 1929, and is based on the legendary adventures of Sadko, an eleventh century minstrel hero.

Mr. Leopold Stokowski has chosen a modern Russian program for the next to last concert in the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra series. The entire Columbia network takes it this evening at 8 o'clock, 15 minutes earlier than previous concerts. His program follows: "Hyrcus Nocturnus" (Vassilenko); "Dyptique Mongol" (Iljashenko); "Symphonie de Psaumes" (Stravinsky), assisted by the Mendelssohn Club, Bruce Carey conducting; intermission; "Promethée" (Scriabin), assisted by Sylvan Levin, pianist, and artist students of the Curtis Institute; "Tableaux d'aune Exposition" (Pictures at an Exhibition) (Moussorgsky—orchestrated by Ravel).

8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8-10—**Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Leopold Stokowski, conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"Dance With Countess D'Orsay."** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Arthur Pryor's Band.** Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30 — **Sinclair Minstrels.** NBC — WJZ chain.
9:30-10 — **The First Nighter.** Comedy sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Columbia Public Affairs Institute.** CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**"Snoop and Peep."** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:45-11—**Anniversary Celebration for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.** CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Marion Harris, songs.** NBC—WJZ chain.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13

Nina Koshetz, soprano, and the Philharmonic String Quartet are heard in the Library of Congress Musicale, WJZ chain, 11:30 a. m. Haydn's "Symphony in E Flat," Mozart's "Symphony No. 34 in C Major," Franck's "Symphony in D Minor" are Sir Thomas Beecham's program in the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra broadcast, CBS, 3. Lucrezia Bori, soprano, is soloist of the G. E. program, WEAF, 7:30. Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, is soloist of Columbia Concerts, CBS, 6:30. Jack Denny's Orchestra, Belle Baker, soloist, start a series on CBS at 9. "Don Cæsar de Bazan," a story with music from W. V. Wallace's light opera, "Maritana," will be heard as the next in the series which began with Daudet's "L'Arlesienne," WJZ chain, 9:45. The Gordon String Quartet gives a recital on the WEAF chain at 10:15. Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, plays a Chopin solo group, CBS, 10:45. Jacqueline Salomons, violinist, giving a short series over WJZ at 11:30, accompanied Gigli on tour.

11:30-12:30—**"Voice of St. Louis."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-12:30—**Library of Congress Musicale.** Nina Koshetz; Philharmonic String Quartet. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast.** CBS transcontinental.
1-2—**NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2-2:15—**Yardley Program.** Beatrice Herford, monologist; Mischa Levitski, pianist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
3-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
5-5:30—**"Real Folks" Sketch.** CBS to KFJF.
5:30-6—**G. E. Circle.** Lucrezia Bori, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—**Columbia Concerts Program.** Marian Anderson, Negro contralto. CBS—WABC, Dixie network.
6:30-7—**"K-7."** Secret service stories. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
7-7:30—**National Advisory Council.** Two talks. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—**"The Three Bakers."** Brad Browne; trio; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
7:45-8—**Theo Karle, tenor. Sorey Orchestra.** CBS—Dixie network.
8-9—**Rubinoff's Orchestra. George Jessel.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9:15—**Collier's Hour.** Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Jack Denny's Orchestra.** Belle Baker, soloist. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—**American Album of Familiar Composers.** Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Adventuring With Count von Luckner."** CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Ann Leaf, organist.** CBS — Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—**Buick Revelers.** Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**"Don Cæsar de Bazan."** Sketch with music from opera, "Maritana." NBC—WJZ chain.
10:15-10:45—**Gordon String Quartet.** NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10:15-10:45—**"The Old Singing Master."** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—**International Revue.** Soloists; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10:45-11:15—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
10:45-11:15—**Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-11:45—**Jacqueline Salomons, French violinist.** NBC—WJZ to KFYR.

General Classified

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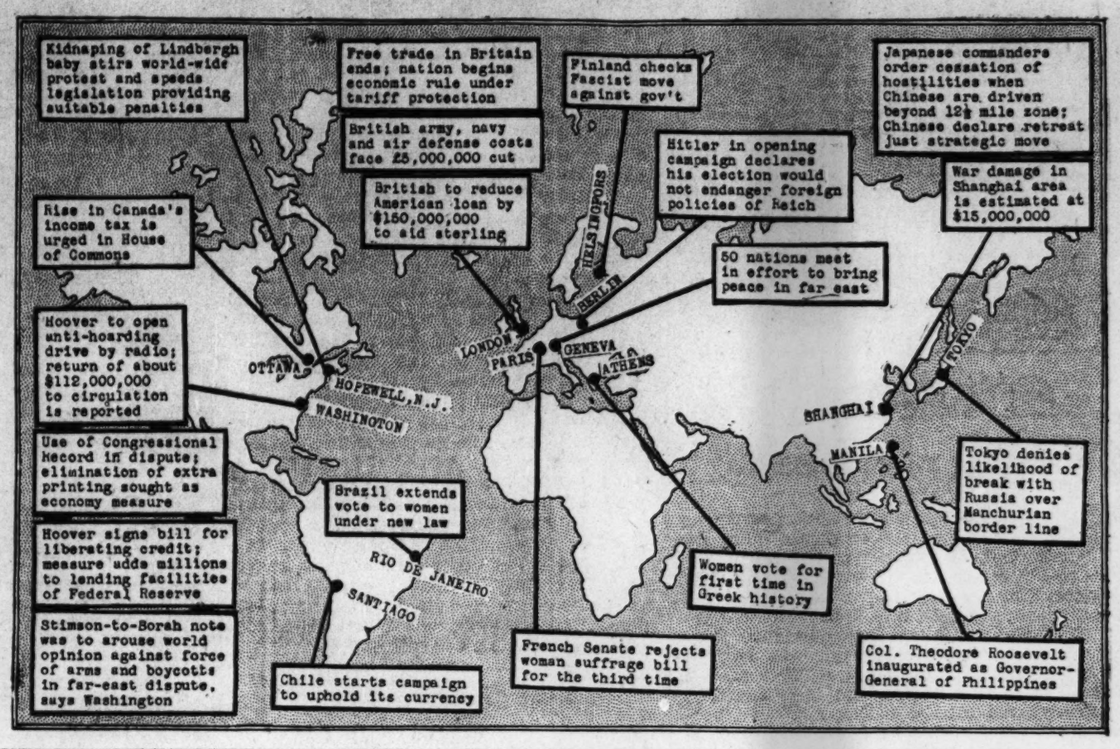
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Kidnaping of Lindbergh baby stirs world-wide protest and speeds legislation providing suitable penalties
Free trade in Britain ends; nation begins economic rule under tariff protection
Finland checks Fascist move against gov't
Japanese commanders order cessation of hostilities when Chinese are driven beyond 12½ mile zone; Chinese declare retreat just strategic move
British army, navy and air defense costs face £5,000,000 cut
Hitler in opening campaign declares his election would not endanger foreign policies of Reich
War damage in Shanghai area is estimated at $15,000,000
British to reduce American loan by $150,000,000 to aid sterling
Rise in Canada's income tax is urged in House of Commons
50 nations meet in effort to bring peace in far east
Hoover to open anti-hoarding drive by radio; return of about $112,000,000 to circulation is reported
Use of Congressional Record in dispute; elimination of extra printing sought as economy measure
Brazil extends vote to women under new law
Hoover signs bill for liberating credit; measure adds millions to lending facilities of Federal Reserve
Women vote for first time in Greek history
Stimson-to-Borah note was to arouse world opinion against force of arms and boycotts in far-east dispute, says Washington
Chile starts campaign to uphold its currency
French Senate rejects woman suffrage bill for the third time
Tokyo denies likelihood of break with Russia over Manchurian border line
Col. Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated as Governor-General of Philippines
OTTAWA
HOPEWELL, N.J.
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
ATHENS
BERLIN
TOKIO
SHANGHAI
MANILA
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTIAGO

All-Nature

Sensitive Fern
(Onoclea sensibilis)

Where: Canadian border south to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Mississippi River Basin, extending in some localities to Wyoming and Colorado.

Distinguishing features: Sterile fronds from 12 to 36 inches in length, separated into deeply cut pinnalike segments. Fertile fronds (spore or reproductive branches) much shorter, erect, and bearing berrylike sporecases formed by the rolled-up pinnules, or leaf divisions.

Growing in moist woods, thickets or fields, this is one of the most common ferns in eastern United States. Though it resembles the chain fern and is often mistaken for it, during midsummer when the fertile fronds appear the sporecases are so different from the oblong fruit dots of the chain fern that identification is comparatively easy.

How the name "sensitive fern" came to be applied to this plant has long been a matter of conjecture. An old writing refers to it as "dragon's bridges" and it is sometimes called the oak-leaved fern. Many believe it to be so termed because of its great sensitivity to frost, but inasmuch as this is characteristic of many ferns, it is more likely that it is because of a slight tendency of the segments of the fronds to fold together after being detached and while wilting, much after the manner of the sensitive plant.

The rootstalk is a creeping one, much branched and spreading in all directions either on the surface or very close to it. In the woods and along shaded streams, groups of these ferns appear very attractive, but like the hay-scented fern, the bracken and marsh fern it is sometimes undesirable in a garden because of its prolificness.

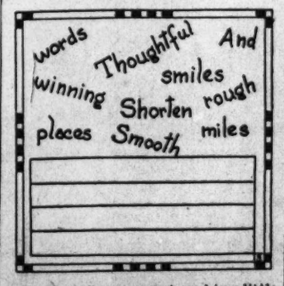
Brevities

Life: An old lady in Missouri has written her first novel at the age of 70. We trust this will set an example for many other authors.

Arkansas Gazette: Those who are trailing 'em are authority for the fact that a dollar goes farther nowadays.

San Francisco Chronicle: Fame: Something you labor long to win and then share with a flagpole sitter.

Verse Puzzle



How good are you at making little rhymes or verses? Here are a number of words which should be placed in their proper places in the spaces, so as to make a four-line verse. The capital letters will help you to start the lines.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Add-a-Letter Puzzle:

HE
HER
HERO
HEROINE

A Quotation for Today

LET a man be true to his intentions and his efforts to fulfill them, and the point is gained, whether he succeed or not.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

Getting Better

"How is Dub getting on with his golf?"

"Pretty good. He hit a ball in one today."—*Life.*

Mystery Solved

The teacher had been reading the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" to her class of small boys. When she reached the end she closed the book and proceeded to question them regarding the story.

"Now, can anyone tell me," she said, "what Ali Baba said when he wanted to open the entrance to the cave?"

One child, an ardent film fan, promptly replied, "Open, sez me!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Matter of Choice

Mistress: "Maggie, I think I'll take one of the children to church this morning."

Maggie: "Yes, ma'am."

Mistress: "Which one do you think would do best with this dress?"—*Outspan.*

Glasgow Evening Citizen

Village Shoemaker: "What did your father say when you told him the route from King's Cross was mostly underground?"

Country Boy (just returned from visit to London): "He said roots mostly were."

Expects Improvement

Wife: "What do you mean by telling the maid that in future she and her sweetheart can dine with us?"

Husband: "I'm tired of having that chap always get the best food."—*Passing Show.*

Real Session

"What a long letter you have there."

"Yes, sixteen pages from Liane."

"What does she say?"

"That she will tell me the news when she sees me."—*Der Lustige Sachse* (Leipzig).

Sine Laude

Student (leaving college): "Goodby, sir. I am indebted to you for all I know."

Professor: "Don't mention such a trifle."—*Black-Blue Jay.*

What They Say

Education and Peace

"The future of world peace will rest ultimately upon education."—*Dr. Glenn Frank.*

The Silver Lining

"Times of stress bring people closer in the attempt to be helpful to one another."—*Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate.*

In Election Year?

"I came back to find the people risen above partisan politics."—*Charles G. Dawes.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Extraordinary (D. S., who inquires if it is ever permissible to pronounce it *ex-tra-or'-di-na-ry*)—Yes; in fact, Webster gives it second choice. The five-syllable form, however, is given preference, *eks-tror'-dih-na-ry* (*e* short, *o* as in orb, *i* short, *a* as in mandate).

Note that in a sentence such as, "It was not an ordinary play, it was extraordinary," would be rhetorically proper to stress the difference between the similar words—*eks'-tra-or'-dih-na-ry.*

Observe (Mrs. M. K. L. J., who asks an opinion on the verb in "A Thanksgiving service will be *observed* in this church, etc.")—Thanksgiving is *observed*, but the service is *held*. The Sabbath, for instance, is *observed* by the churches, but the Sunday services are *held*. We should prefer, then, "A Thanksgiving service will be *held* in this church. . . ."

Plural of "bus" and "consul general" (W. C.)—For a plural of the first, Webster's first choice is "busses." "Buses," however, because of widespread usage by the press, seems destined to preference. Note that the plural of "omnibus" is "omnibuses."

The plural of the second is "consuls general."

Rotogravure (Miss E. M. K.)—*Ro-to-gra-vure'* (first *o* as in *old*, second less sustained as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*, *u* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Blew (H. J. K.)—We like to be agreeable, but we cannot go against our authority, which plainly states that *bloo* is correct. (The same pronunciation holds for "blue.") The rule, you recall, is that there is no long *u*—as in *use*—sounded after an *l preceded by another consonant* (other than another *l*). Thus "include" is *in-clood'*, but "illude" is *ih-lude'*; "flute" is *floot*, but "lute" is *lute;* "clue" is *cloo*, but "Luke" is *Luke*, etc.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

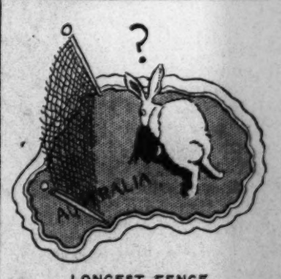
Did You Know That—

The Thirty-First U. S. Infantry regiment, now in Shanghai, has never served as a unit on American soil?

316,239,809 pairs of shoes were turned out by American shoe factories in 1931?

Cream should not be whipped at a temperature over 45 degrees Fahrenheit?

Worth Knowing



LONGEST FENCE

What is regarded as the longest fence in the world is the one 1139 miles long which stretches across Western Australia. It is six feet high and made of strong, fine wire mesh. Its purpose is to prevent rabbits from overrunning the country. It is patrolled regularly and kept in good condition.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mirette's Errand

(Children's Newspaper)

Paris

MR. AND MRS. R—— liked their new house immensely, but the distance from the village prevented the baker from delivering fresh bread in time for breakfast.

"There must be a way of getting over the difficulty; there always is," Mr. R—— insisted. "The thing is to find it."

It was Mrs. R—— who discovered the way. "Let us train Mirette," she said.

Mirette was their dog, a clever creature. After a week or so she had learned to play the part of a perfect messenger, and would trot off to the village every morning at seven with her little basket in her mouth. In the baker's shop her basket was filled with six hot rolls, and off she would go back home. At first all the family waited on the doorstep to greet her. Soon, however, the dog's journey became a matter of course.

But there came a morning when the basket held only five rolls instead of six. Of course no one thought of accusing Mirette of theft. The baker has made a mistake," Mrs. R—— said.

But the next morning the same thing happened again, and the next and the next. Mrs. R——went to the shop.

"I assure you, madam, I always give her six rolls," said the baker.

"Mirette would never allow herself to be robbed," Mrs. R—— thought. "But she could not possibly lose one roll regularly every morning."

Mrs. R—— decided to watch. One morning she started to the village early enough for Mirette not to see her go, and when the dog left the shop with six rolls in her basket Mrs. R—— followed.

About halfway home Mirette struck off the road and followed a path by the edge of a quarry; then she stopped, placed the basket on the grass, seized a roll in her mouth, and took a few steps into the quarry. She soon reappeared without the roll, took up the basket, and hurried home.

"The rogue is laying down a store for herself," thought her mistress; but when she drew near she was amazed to see in a nook of the quarry another dog, eating up the bread—a mother dog with a family of tiny puppies.

Mirette's instinct had led her to the place where help was wanted. We are glad to know that she has had her reward, and that the dog and her puppies are well looked after.

For the Scrapbook

An Inspiration

Others may be art glass
Of rainbow hue;
I choose to be a windowpane
For the sun to shine through.
A clear pane,
A clean pane—
Is what I would be—
Unconcerned with temperament
And personality.
I would have Love shine through me,
So that my friends would say,
Not, "What a lovely pane of glass!"
But, "What a lovely day!"

—KATHERINE COLLINS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Revolt of Youth: New Style

TO YOUTH, at least, the world's preoccupation with economic difficulties must be something of a relief. It has brought a noticeable diminishing of that sometimes too critical attention which, in normal times, has been youth's lot. Doubtless the critics have their hands too full and their minds too occupied with more immediate problems to raise their customary cries of alarm. This may be no more than a respite. But it is doubtless welcome, none the less, both to the young people themselves and to that considerable company of their elders who never accepted the cheap appraisals of the alarmists.

There are indications, however, that the respite will be of more than momentary duration. Times have changed since the critics laid away their cudgels. That youth is still in revolt we do not doubt. But today's revolt is of a new sort. For today's youth appears to be rising against the attitude and the practices which were popularly believed to characterize the youth of a decade or less ago. As one wise observer remarked a few days ago, "These young folks are turning Puritan."

That, at this early stage, is a bit extreme. But the tendencies toward that wholesomeness which, in certain quarters, would be called Puritanism, are already apparent.

A New York columnist, not given to the use of such adjectives, recently described these young folks as "healthy, sensible, wholesome," and remarked, concerning the new attitudes abroad among them, that "they have probably had their fill of the destructive conflagration which lighted the contemporaries of Scott Fitzgerald on their lively way."

The press recently gave considerable space to the results of a "career questionnaire" circulated among the undergraduates of Bryn Mawr College. Various features in that survey came in for attention. Doubtless the most significant fact disclosed, however, was that 83 per cent of the young women in this institution preferred marriage to a career and—even more significant—they had the courage to say so.

A British university professor, freshly returned from an extensive American tour, was asked the other day what impressed him most in American life. His immediate reply was: "The younger generation. I had come expecting to find your young people superficial, if not actually debauched. What I had read had prepared me for that. What I found was the exact opposite."

This testimony is supported by the experiences of an increasing number of those who have constant contact with young people. Collegiate cynicism is on the decline. Cocktails are beginning to lose what little lure they had. Social vagaries of various kinds have become less fashionable. Reports from many sources indicate a rising interest in religion—even the chapel's popularity is on the increase; a new sense of social responsibility; an impatience with yesterday's smart-aleck excesses; a desire to restore and live by those fundamental ideals which certain of our ultramoderns have branded as old-fashioned.

A revolt of such a kind on behalf of such convictions is reassuring. Even in times as absorbing as these we cannot afford to underestimate its significance.

The Peg of New Taxation

THE United States Treasury's original tax proposals have been so transformed by the House of Representatives' subcommittee as to be scarcely recognizable. But Secretary Ogden L. Mills is not wholly, even mainly, concerned over arguing the pros and cons of a particular mode of taxation. His policy is to balance the budget. If the House wants to balance it by methods different from those suggested by the Treasury, well and good; the budget will be balanced just the same. This is becoming even more important with the imminence of the financing to be done in connection with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

If the Government wishes to revive private credit, clearly it is essential to be ever watchful in safeguarding the public credit. So the Treasury has moved from opposition to lukewarmness, and now to agreement, in respect of the general sales tax which is expected to be submitted to the House as the central feature of the new tax bill.

There is plenty of precedent for the general sales tax. Though a comparatively new idea in the field of public finance, the impost has nevertheless come into almost universal use, owing to the fact that the increase in government expenses for social and other services formerly left to private agencies has demanded an extension of tax sources in order to meet them. In no fewer than thirty countries the tax has become an important supplement or alternative of the income tax. So much standing has it achieved in France, where it yields between 20 and 30 per cent of the total tax receipts, that it has been called the corner stone of the budget. It is regarded as even more important in Belgium.

But the tax takes different forms in different countries. In France, it is laid on total business turnover; in Germany, on services as well as commodities; in Italy, on commodity sales except at retail for personal consumption; in Austria, on producers' sales. It is imposed upon gross receipts in Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal and Russia. The precedent chosen for the American proposal, however, is the legislation in Canada, where the tax is imposed on manufacturers' sales—a kind of levy which, as was pointed out recently in these columns, avoids many of the difficulties inherent in a more comprehensive measure. Most of the legislators who have sponsored the present project went to Canada to study the operation of the Dominion's tax plan last summer.

Though the tax would be new in the federal structure, it has been adopted in many of the states in one form or another. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Kentucky all make use of it. To their experience the attention of Treasury experts will now be drawn in evolving the necessary administration. As yet, however, smooth operation in the states has not been achieved, if the disparity in costs of collection is any criterion. These are estimated to range all the way from 1.2 to 7.8 per cent, in contrast to an estimated cost of 2.5 to 3 per cent for state income taxes. But under the energetic leadership of Secretary Mills, the Treasury may be expected to be ready with its plans when the sales tax becomes law, and to administer economically this important new impost.

Texas Turns to Poetry

WITH the selection of Mr. Judd Mortimer Lewis as poet laureate, the State of Texas takes its stand for poetry in public life. Believing that otherwise prosy commonplaces may take on new meaning when touched with a bit of rime, this State chooses an expert for the job.

That Mr. Lewis is an expert seems well attested by his years of interest in journalism, folklore and poesy as well as by his five volumes of creditable verse. Such preparation should be sufficient for a large amount of official poetizing.

Whether the post will be the traditional sinecure with an occasional idyllic observation upon matters of state no doubt will rest more with Mr. Lewis's poetic urge than with the stipulations of the legislative committee responsible for his appointment. But with Mr. Lewis enterprising and the State ready, the opportunities and possibilities seem immense: "Bluebonnets for Sale" might cover real estate; "The Lone Star Epic" tell the story of the State; "Lawsuits in Rime" add zest to the court docket, and "Sonnets for a Senator" give color to legislative debates. A few campaign quatrains might serve even to turn the tide for Speaker Garner!

So Texas turns to poetry not because it seeks proprietary rights either in Helicon or in the Pierian Spring, but rather because it feels that the unity, fellowship and contentment of its people will be fostered by preserving in pastoral and roundelay the beauties, the traditions and the homey events within its borders. And perhaps because it wishes to give legislative acknowledgment to Shelley's claim that "poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

Mixing Politics and Traffic

NEW JERSEY, famous as a political battleground, is the scene of another interparty conflict. It is one that has a significance beyond the borders of the State. A bill before the Assembly would abolish the State Motor Vehicle Department and divide its several functions among other branches of the state establishment. Why?

"As an economy move," say those sponsoring the measure.

"As a political gesture by the Democrats to get rid of a Republican appointee as State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles," say opponents of the proposal.

To nonpartisan observers it makes no difference which explanation happens to be the correct one. Motor vehicle administration is one of the essential functions of state governments today. It is a public responsibility most effectively essayed through a strong, centralized agency.

This point of view is held by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, a thoroughly nonpolitical and nonpartisan organization devised to deal with the nation's traffic problem, with especial emphasis upon uniformity of regulations and their administration. Concurring in it is the National Safety Council, another body which deals with traffic and its administration from the social, and not the political, perspective.

Advocates of a centralized department of motor vehicles in every state have considered the economy of such an agency. As the most effective form of administration, it is the most economical in the broader view at any reasonable cost of operation in dollars and cents. Its abolishment, then, on the plea of economy, may prove quite the reverse.

To destroy such an agency as the means of effecting a political execution, if that explanation be valid, is an unpardonable offense against public duty. If the incumbent in such an office conducts it without fear or favor and if his administration record is one of honesty and competence, he should be exempt from dismissal on purely political grounds. Conversely, if he fails to do so, he should be removed regardless of party affiliations.

Notwithstanding that it is one of the more highly paid state offices, the state motor vehicle commissionership should be raised from the category of the spoils of political victory. The functions of the commissioner are quasi-judicial and he should be free to administer them without fear of political consequence. An intelligent incumbent becomes steadily better qualified to carry out his manifold important tasks as he becomes more familiar with them.

Removal of the office from politics, of course, should operate both ways. The post should no more be used to further individual or party aspirations than it should be held out as a reward for an important contribution to political victory.

On the whole, it would seem that the proper viewpoint is one which recognizes traffic as a sufficiently acute problem without rendering it more complicated by injecting political considerations. The New Jersey conflict may serve to crystallize this perspective beyond the boundaries of the State.

Loans for Homes

MOST of the measures in President Hoover's rehabilitation program have completed their passage in Congress and have gone into operation. One that is still a center of debate, however, is the Home Loan Bank bill. Recent hearings on it disclosed wide divergence of opinion and interest between the United States Building and Loan League and National Association of Real Estate Boards on one side, and the Mortgage Bankers Association of America on the other.

Essentially the question is whether there is a shortage or an oversupply of houses in America. Realtors and loan associations believe a considerable amount of building activity would develop if credit for home construction were freer. Mortgage bankers and some insurance companies assert that thousands of houses and apartments already await occupants and that to encourage further building would seriously reduce the value of existing property.

This difference in point of view is not unnatural, nor is it likely to prove irreconcilable. Possibly it is just as well that this bill should await fuller discussion and more deliberate action than has been necessary on the other emergency proposals. No doubt there are communities where the demand for housing at present is less than the supply. But when the effect of the other economic reconstruction measures begins to be felt, there is much reason to believe the demand will grow rapidly. Families that, through pinch of circumstances, have had to forgo the kind of home they would like, or even have had to "double up" with relatives, will then be in the market.

But proponents of the home loan bill have learned the lesson of recent experiences among buyers with slender equities in their houses. Mr. Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and chairman of the finance committee of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, made it clear in a recent magazine article that the conference would recommend home ownership only to those who have sufficient savings to give them an equity of about 25 per cent at the start and adequate income and reserves to cover contingencies. In other words, the movement is designed to foster not merely home building or home buying, but rather sustained home ownership.

Along these conservative lines it should be possible to work out a mortgage bank bill which would answer the objections of the professional mortgage bankers and provide eventually a home-financing system of inestimable value to the nation.

Shakespeare for Repertory

A SHAKESPEARE boom seems to be on. Within the space of one month London has seen three separate productions of "Julius Cæsar" and one of "Romeo and Juliet," which has also been put on the stage at Oxford recently. Meanwhile at least two metropolitan theaters contemplate experimenting with "Othello." It is said that if the most important of these various revivals is a success, a permanent Shakespearean repertory company will be formed, and that the chief plays will be presented for as long as their popularity justifies.

This seems an excellent idea. The principal enemies of Shakespeare have often been neglect and the star actor. When Shakespeare is not put fairly constantly upon the stage, a generation of players grows up that is more or less incapable of speaking verse properly, so that when a stray revival is put on, the actors bring to it a technique based on the naturalistic prose dialogue of modern drama, with the consequence that a dull and utterly unsatisfactory performance results, and Shakespeare is immediately voted a tedious fellow who, for entertainment value, cannot compete with the talkies or the latest revue.

On the other hand, the star player who uses Shakespeare to exploit his own accomplishments, altering the ending of "Lear," as Garrick did, or, like Irving, forcing on Shylock an interpretation the text does not bear out, serves Shakespeare almost as ill as the complete neglect of modern days. For every reason, therefore, a repertory company to play Shakespeare is heartily to be welcomed. It would train a group of actors and actresses to deliver blank verse easily and effectively, and so get full value out of Shakespeare's incomparable style; yet it would be free from the dominance of a single artist, so that the chief aim of its productions would be to give a true interpretation of the play rather than a startling individual performance.

Editorial Notes

The Department of Commerce has announced that the United States is producing more than 275,000 short tons of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and other foods of this family a year. To many, however, it may seem strange that these are not measured in long tons.

Now that transatlantic steamship lines are selling travel on the installment plan, one may chance to hear the remark, "Just two more payments, and my memories of Venice are my own!"

Well, it's time for Johnny to make the annual search of the attic for what is left of last year's baseball equipment.

What the taxpayer is hoping now is that the increased taxes to balance the federal budget will not unbalance his budget.

Rain

THERE is a saying among the settlers of the prairie lands that seasons come in cycles, or "streaks," as they would tell you. Several years together when frosts come too early and shrivel the unripened grain; several successive years when hail pounds the uncut wheat flat upon the ground; of these things they would tell you. And hardest of all because of the weeks of anxiety are those years when rains almost forget to fall and hot winds sap the sere stalks.

When the long days bring no relieving moisture there is an intense scanning of the sky. There is an exact notation of every "change of moon," of the shifting direction of winds. Hope finally gives way to a slow admission that nothing can happen in time to save the parched fields. But hope never fades quite away; it is only shifted from this year to the next.

For two years the grain had been so short and meager it was almost impossible to cut it, almost valueless to try. The low stalks bore only small, shrunken grain. Now the third winter the snowfall had been good; sloughs were filled and the newly plowed fields steamed with moisture. Yet as summer wore on there was talk of a three years' "spell" of drouth.

* * *

For nine years the McDonalds had carried on through the good times and the bad. Frost and hail, snow and heat, rain and sun had added to or taken away from their varying fortunes. They survived the changing seasons, gaining here a little and there a little, slowly, with the years making more secure their slender hold on prosperity.

Dorothy was different. Even the neighbors agreed that she was not a true McDonald. She had "notions." She walked about the fields "mooning." It was doubtful if she would ever be a "comfort" to her people. At sixteen she was no child of the land but an alien product, a dreamer of dreams.

Two years earlier a sudden blizzard had forced a traveling salesman to stay the night with the McDonalds. He was an oldish man and for some reason he carried with him a small square gramophone with records. And while the storm swirled in the darkness, in the warmth of the farm kitchen there rang out the magic of an older world. Cathedral bells sounded, solemn and religious; Leonora sang out her despair; a wild gypsy chorus wailed in the wind; knights and ladies voiced their joys and sorrows from tower and dungeon. A succession of chaotic splendor filled the air of the prairie kitchen.

As the old man changed the records he talked to them of strange things: far-off cities, great names, applauding crowds, admiring kings and queens, the spell of the world's great songs. How the family had listened! But Dorothy, in the midst of a solemn "Miserere," suddenly left the room, almost running. Her mother found her on the bed.

"Why, Dorothy, what is the matter?"

"I'm all right."

"Didn't you like it?"

"Some."

"Well of all things, whatever is wrong?"

"Nothing."

"Well, I declare, I don't understand you at all. The others all liked it. It kind of touched me, too. Are you sleepy, Dorothy?"

"Yes."

* * *

But Dorothy had not been able to sleep. All night the force of some strange new emotion had lifted her, shaken her, transformed her. Long after the little machine in the kitchen had been closed the air still seemed filled with an almost unbearable sweetness. The sudden stress, the definiteness of a new decision was overpowering. There seemed to be no words for it; only affirming over and over, "It's mine! It's mine! It's mine!" as if to convince some invisible opponent.

In the weeks that followed her mother began to understand.

"Andrew, Dorothy's not very happy. She never did care much about things around here."

"Don't see as I can change things much, Martha. What's she want?"

"She doesn't want anything; leastways nothing around here."

"She doesn't want anything, and she isn't happy! Out with it, Martha, out with it. What is it?"

"Well, Andrew, it sounds kind of queer, but she wants to go away—she—she wants to sing."

"Sing!—sing! She's got 320 acres to sing on. Sure, let her sing."

"You don't understand, Andy; she wants to learn to sing; take lessons for years in the big cities."

"Whee! — Whee! — Whee! — Years!—Big cities! Say, who's going to do all this? A bushel o' wheat, a whole acre of wheat wouldn't be nowhere. Why, it'd cost hundreds!"

"Yes, Andy, maybe thousands."

"Thousands! Whee! Thousands! Whee!"

"She's the only one who'll ever cost us much, Andy. And she'll help herself a lot after she gets started."

* * *

And so what had seemed wildly impossible at first, gradually became something that might happen—sometime. But the time had never been fixed. "When the wheat's good and the prices," was how it had been left.

But the wheat had not been good for two years and now it was the early summer of the third year. The rains had been disappointing. Again and again storms gathered in the west, veered to south or north, spattered a few big drops in the dust and were gone. The great storehouse of moisture left by heavy snows oozed upward through the porous land. The sturdy roots of wheat and oats and barley stretched down to meet the damp earth below. Never were there stouter stalks and greener blades. The land became a billowy sea of green. Settlers began to talk of a big year. From the depths of stalk and leaf wheat heads began to show.

Then came a southwest wind. Slowly, persistently, drawing up into its hot breath the precious moisture from the fields, it never ended. The long, green leaves began to turn brown at the edges. At twilight the farmers went out to the edge of the great fields. They picked leaves, squeezed heads of grain in their fingers, dug the heels of their boots into the ground. They shook their heads; their shoulders were a little more bent as they moved back to their farmyards.

"Hello, Zeke, how is it?"

"Getting brown, Dave. How's yours?"

"Same, jus' same. Low spots are all right."

"Wheat's just in the milk, just in the milk, Dave. One good soaker would bring it through yet."

"Just one, Zeke, one day's soaker and I'd have forty to the acre easy."

"Well, we can wait and hope—Hist! What's that?"

"That's the McDonald girl; you know, Dorothy, singing out in the wheat."

There is a night time of armistice. The burning winds die away or whisper only with rustlings far off along the edges of the fields. Eager roots search for dampness to store away against the onslaught of the coming day. There is no surrender down the long ranks of the wheat stalk. For days they can resist, standing in unbroken line.

* * *

"Dorothy, don't you think it's bedtime?"

"Yes, Mother."

"Dorothy, you don't mind very much, do you? I mean about the wheat getting dry?"

"It's not your fault, Mother."

"Your father thought maybe you could go this year, Dorothy. About a month ago he was planning on it; but—"

"Oh, Mother, it's terrible! Waiting year after year! It's—it's terrible!"

"Dorothy—Dorothy—I'm sorry—I think about it every hour the wind blows."

"Mother! I didn't mean to! Something—might happen."

"There's not many things could happen, Dorothy. Wheat's all we've got."

"But if you wanted something hard enough and it was right, something might happen?"

"Well—it might, Dorothy. Good-night."

"Good-night."

* * *

"Well, Martha, did you get Dorothy inside?"

"She's in, Andy. She's pretty sad."

"We're all sad—but the best prospect we've ever had is out in the fields right now. It needs only one thing more; I've done my part and I can't help but hope yet that the rest will come."

* * *

"Andy! Andy!"

"Huh?"

"What's that?"

"What?"

"That noise!"

"Jus' minute; wait—I'll get up."

"Where is it, Andy?"

"Martha—it's rain!"

"Andy!"

"Get up; it's rain! Rain! Rain!"

"Why, Andy, it's pouring!"

"Let it pour! Whee! Let it pour!"

"I'll call Dorothy."

"Sure, call everybody!"

"Oh, Andy, it's coming harder."

"Yes—It's rain! It's rain! It's rain!"

A. R. B.

Notes From German Cities

Two "Weeks" Observed

BERLIN'S Green Week and White Week did themselves credit this year simultaneously. The White Week is a very popular institution with Berlin housewives who are firmly convinced of the possibility of buying good linen cheaply at that time. Great care is manifested in the decoration of the large stores and this year the managers did not complain of poor business. The Green Week is an agricultural show on a very comprehensive scale, always held in the large halls on Kaiserdamm. Farmers and landowners for many miles around make a point of coming up to the capital for this annual event. Green hunting suits with soft felt hats adorned at the backs by badgers' brushes—the symbol of the German landman—may be seen in the streets in numbers. Every detail of agriculture and country life generally was exhibited, from huge machinery to apiaries. Horses, as usual, played a great part. Perhaps the most popular exhibit was a handsome white German pony, exactly 24 inches high, said to be the smallest in the world. The Green Week, in spite of strenuous times, proved a success in every way, and was visited by General von Hindenburg, the President of the Reich.

* * *

Goethe Celebration

The Goethe centenary commemorations are now in full swing and will keep the whole country busy for a year, irrespective of political and economic strain. Weimar is, in the natural course of things, particularly in evidence, owing to the poet's close connection with that picturesque little city. The Reich's President is laying the stone of the Goethe National Museum extension. Immediately following this act, at a given moment, all the church bells in the country will ring out a joyous peal. At Weimar also a Goethe festival is scheduled for May, and a series of performances of the great poet's plays will take place in the town park during the summer months, while in August and September his chief plays are to be given twice a week in the Weimar National Theater. All these presentations will equal, if not surpass, those of any other place or occasion. Germany intends to excel herself. Every large city in the country will have its own Goethe festival. A very interesting feature of the comprehensive program will be performances of "Faust" by a star cast among the romantic Harz Mountains, and there is to be a Walpurgis celebration at night on the summit of the Brocken in accordance with Faust traditions.

* * *

Would Abolish Visé

In the little town of Lörrach in Wiesental, which is so near Switzerland that it is connected with Basel by tramcar and similarly with Alsace, the local authorities have requested the Reich to abolish the compulsory visé for crossing the French frontier. Weisental formerly did a great trade in Alsace. The connection with the Baden hinterland is much impeded by the mountains and insufficient road conditions. For the building of roads there is no money. Since the surrender of Alsace to France it is the passport difficulties that in a particularly annoying manner separate and injure the kindred populations. A short time ago a Dreiländertreffen — three-lands meeting — in Mühlheim made an attempt to abolish frontier obstacles. The petition of Lörrach is supported by trade and handicraft. Switzerland's customs have long since been lenient toward so-called small frontier traffic. The German excursionist, it is true, may not return home with a pot of flowers from southern Switzerland without paying duty, although he is permitted a small quantity of Swiss chocolate. The habit of German householders to purchase bread and flour across the Swiss border because it is cheaper there has, however, tended to damage the German baking trade so much that it is under consideration whether in future this "small frontier traffic" shall not be restricted to indigent persons.